THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The Invasion of France.

The Chinese-Franco Trouble.

Dr. Jacobi, the German Liberal.

A Chase at Sea.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

THE GERMAN INVASION.

France Underfoot—War Scenes and Incidents—Events in City and Country.

HOW THE GERMANS BEHAVE IN FRANCE.

Dr. Russell, writing from Coulommiers, September 16, in the same letter which contains his imaginative account of the interview between King William and the Emperor, says:—

"Nothing can be more distressing than the continual voice of complaint and lamentation addressed to a stranger as soon as it is discovered he is not a Prussian. The men have nothing to do, the women but little, and so they sit and walk about and drive each other crazy by tales of sorrow relating to forage, corn, wine, wine, cocks and hens, horses and carriages—'*pillage et gaspillage.*' A very grave fault has been committed in one respect by many people, but it was natural enough—they shut up their houses and left them. When soldiers come to a house which is fastened up, first they knock and then they break in, and when they have broken in, they force open the doors and ransack the premises, not to plunder, but to search for arms and wine—the first for duty, the second for pleasure. My host here took me into a house yesterday which he said had been sorely ill-used. The floors were covered with articles tumbled out of the drawers and cupboards, and some doors and glass were broken; but beyond that no real mischief had been done, and there were pictures on the walls, clocks, etc., all untouched.

"But the cellar was certainly much the worse for future visitors. As the old man was holding up *gilets* and *les chemises de monsieur* to my pitying gaze, in came a Prussian officer, to whom I explained the grievance. 'Yes, and tell him that they broke open the doors, though there, you see, are all the keys lying in a row on the table there!' The Prussian smiled. 'But does he really think the soldiers could afford the time to find out the keys of the doors? If they don't wish their doors to be forced they had better leave them unlocked or put the keys in them quite ready.' Nothing more practical and sensible than that, I think. The villages and townspeople again, naturally enough, declare that all their stores are gone when requisitions are made upon them. They say that they are starving at a time when they ought merely to say, 'If you take this and that we shall be in danger of starving.' The Prussians may search, and find what they want, and then consider and treat all the people as liars, of criminal proportions. There must be villages in which starvation is actual or imminent, for the harvest was very bad, and the passage of the troops of both armies incessant, but aid will no doubt be forthcoming from the large towns as soon as the Prussians can spare the means of transport. In fact, ladies and gentlemen, war is a disagreeable thing, and in its train comes a convoy of evils, misery and wrong; but there is one outrage which I firmly believe no one can lay to the charge of the German armies. They respect women everywhere. A Frenchman at Rheims gave them no credit for that virtue, for he declared 'all the young girls and good-looking women had been carefully sent away.'"

STRASBURG CATHEDRAL.

A London *Times* correspondent, writing before the surrender of Strasburg, says:—

"To the naked eye the siege of Strasburg, as viewed from the heights behind Offenburg, looks very much like the siege of Strasburg Cathedral. The cathedral is the only building that can be seen; the cathedral, standing, as it does, on high ground in the very centre of the city, is the only building that can be seen entire. For the cathedral, in spite of the stories circulated as to the damage done to it is entire. The clock, I believe, has been injured, and it is said that a shell broke through one of the celebrated painted glass windows and burst close to the organ. The spire has been struck in many places, but I have been within a mile and a half of the cathedral, and as regards the general appearance at that distance, can declare it to be unchanged. In any case, it is a foolish calumny to say that the besiegers have fired upon the cathedral. It was difficult to avoid hitting it from time to time, and if stray shots have indeed touched it, the fact will be regretted by the Germans as much as by the French."

THE LAST HORRORS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

"I am happy to say," writes a correspondent, "a severe example has just been made of three Prussians, who came from the town of Duren. It appears that these three ruffians had disguised themselves, two as Johnniter and the third as a clergyman. On the field of the 18th they were observed by a Prussian wounded officer to lean over the bodies of the dead, and to take an unnecessarily long time over places where no assistance was required. He watched them carefully, until a sharp cry of pain left him no doubt as to their horrible errand. They leaned over a man who evidently refused to permit them to take from him the things so dear to the dying soldier—perhaps the portraits of his wife and mother—perhaps the few rings that brought to his memory the faces of his children whom he was never more to behold. The wounded officer drew his revolver and hit one of the wretches; the report drew the attention of some army policemen, who, hastening to the spot, secured the three inhuman brutes. Their knives were red with the blood of their victims, and I am happy to say their shrift was short and summary."

FRENCH IGNORANCE.

The ignorant prejudices of the French, to which even men in the high and responsible situation of General Trochu, and authors who stand in the foremost ranks of literature, such as M. Edmond About, are not ashamed to pander, have been amusingly exemplified at Stettin, where the captive French officers have been joined by their wives and friends. The ladies are greatly astonished to find that the stores distributed to the prisoners and the commodities which they purchase in the town are of excellent quality, and not so dear as the same things in Paris. A French gentleman was asked, in his own language, by a German officer in the citadel, how it was that a nation like France could think of inflicting, even on a country with whom it was at war, the presence of savages. To this the Frenchman retorted, "Well, you do the same; have you not sent into France whole troops of barbarous Pomeranians?" He had no distinct geographical impressions with regard to Pomerania, but rather imagined it was a remote and uncivilized land, appended to the Prussian sovereignty; and he was astonished and confused on being told that he was then discoursing learnedly in a Pomeranian town. This is no exaggerated or even very extraordinary instance.

WAR EXPENSES.

A present estimate of the expenses of the war cannot possibly be based on any accessible statistics or approximate calculations, and must be little else than mere arbitrary assumption or guess work. Nevertheless, Dr. G. Hirth has ventured on this unpractical reckoning, and makes out the cost of the military action of Germany to be 1250 millions of francs, the direct losses 1230 millions, indirect losses 2250 millions, and war compensation for the reconquered territory, Alsace and Lorraine—especially Strasburg—at least 200 millions. The total is 4930 millions of francs.

CHINA AND EUROPE.

Will a War Between China and France Involve the other European Powers?

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 20th ultimo is an extract on the relations of the European nations with China, and the probable consequence in case of a war growing out of the Tien-tsin massacre. It takes the ground that these relations are such that no power can take any steps of importance in the way of negotiation, can press a claim, or attempt to obtain an advantage, or urge a threat, except in concert with the other powers. "We alone," it says, "(or with the Americans to a much less extent) have really any business in China at all. The other powers have no 'business' there. But their so-called 'interests,' not of commerce, but of supposed national greatness, forbid their being contented with any position apart from us, or jointly with us on any footing except that of equality." * * * "The unhappy Chinese are conscious that their domestic affairs, or what they fondly consider as such, are superintended not by one foreign partner, but by four, without including Russia. All the peculiarities of the Chinese character, which we have striven so hard to neutralize, sometimes by rough and sometimes by soft means, are, of course, rendered infinitely more jealous and obnoxious, and at the same time amply justified, by the state of things thus produced. They would fain shut themselves up more completely than ever in their old insulation; and the practical impossibility of their oppressors acting in concert gives them advantages for this purpose which for a long time they had not possessed. All recent reports from China seem to teach the same uncomfortable lesson. Nothing can be done with the Chinese. Whether Mr. Burlingame were a dreamer or an impostor, his grand theory has collapsed. We have made our way into their ports, into Pekin, up their great river; but we are as far from getting them to co-operate with us in any way as ever. Projects for railways, telegraphs, internal steam navigation, all seem at a standstill. The Chinese Government will not hear of them; not because it has not learned to appreciate their value, but because it cannot stir a step in any direction without having first to satisfy, not only the interests, but the 'susceptibilities' of the whole circle of diplomatists which surround it. Such seems to be the condition which we have contrived to bring affairs; and the worst of it is that no practicable issue from these perplexities seems to suggest itself.

"And now to these embarrassments is added a new one of a very serious character. The French, at Tien-tsin, have been victims of a frightful massacre, arising out of popular passion. Whether they had, in any way, provoked it, by that overbearing spirit in dealing with foreigners which is charged against them, we need not inquire. The atrocity of the act itself admits of no course but that of prompt and effective punishment. But at this point an awkward question arises. If the vague and mischievous notion is to be adopted that all Europeans in China mutually guarantee each other, then let us carry out the doctrine. Let each nation be responsible for the injustice done by every other nation, as well as bound to exact retribution for injustice done to it. Let some intelligible rules of federal action be established among us. As it is, are we or are we not to consider this wrong done to France as our own? And may we do so without taking America and Prussia into partnership? And will they accept the partnership? It is rumored that France has demanded five hundred heads as the price of blood for her slaughtered subjects; are we bound, if this be true, to accept this valuation, and assist her in enforcing execution? We ask these questions with considerable uncertainty as well as reluctance. We cannot ascertain that there is anywhere a definite view of the mutual duties which our quasi-alliance in the waters of China entails on the powers, or the common duties which they undertake towards the empire itself. And in the meantime the distant tempest is growling, and appearances seem to indicate that the massacre of Tien-tsin may be only a beginning of sorrows, and that the negative hostility now exhibited by the Chinese Government towards European progress and European schemes will be backed, on the part of its subjects, by active and ferocious enmity; in which, if it once breaks out, we must be seriously involved."

DR. JOHANN JACOBI.

Sketch of the Great German Liberal.

The following, from a German correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, gives fuller particulars of Dr. Jacobi than have heretofore appeared:—

Dr. Jacobi was born in Konigsberg in the year 1805. After he had received an excellent education in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, he returned in 1830 to his native town. Here for some years he devoted himself to the duties of his profession—he was a doctor—and to them exclusively, as far as the public knew. But after the lapse of some years the provincial physician suddenly startled the whole of Germany, and became for a moment the object of everybody's attention. The cause of this change was the publication of a brochure, entitled "Four Questions resolved by a Native of East Prussia." Public applause and public disapprobation were not the only results to the doctor of his pamphlet. The Government pounced down upon him; the publication of the article was declared to be a grave political offense, and the unfortunate author was sentenced to three years imprisonment. Dr. Jacobi, however, is not a man to be easily repressed; he appealed against this decision to a higher court, and his appeal was successful. In 1848 he became one of the leading men of that opposition which then had so many distinguished adherents. Dr. Jacobi was not a very frequent speaker: a great and important occasion alone brought him out. But he was none the less active in organizing the popular party: and he was one of the most feared, as he was one of the most strenuous, opponents of the Government. After the violent dissolution of the Parliament, he retired to Switzerland, that favorite asylum of political refugees. There, however, he did not remain long; for what he considered the call of honor demanded his presence in his native country. And although to obey the summons was voluntarily to run the greatest risks, Dr. Jacobi did not flinch. Evil tongues had been busy with his reputation, and many had accused him of being a traitor to the country he professed to love. Dr. Jacobi determined to meet his accusers face to face. So, as I have said, he returned to Germany, and was at once put upon his trial. The eyes of all Germany were, for the moment, directed on the court in which the fate of Jacobi was being decided. Everybody spoke about it, everybody waited in breathless expectation for the result. Their anxiety was of long duration, for the arguments in the case extended to an almost unexampted length. It was not until the end of the seventh week after it opened that the trial closed. Jacobi triumphed, and his acquittal was hailed with joy by the many who, at home or in exile, agreed with his principles. He was now at the height of his fame, and he found the people too ready to honor him. As a token of their good will, they elected him to a seat in the First Chamber of Prussia. But to the surprise of many, he declined the honor. Though possessed of the talent, and apparently of the disposition for a public life—though now the triumphant victor over the most powerful enemies—he bade farewell to the arena of political strife. Once again he retired to his native city, and resumed the *role* of the quiet provincial physician. The events of the last month have drawn him from his retirement. Again his voice is heard in the political world, and again that voice is raised in opposition to the powers that be. And now, I hear, to make the analogy between his earlier and his latter days complete, Dr. Jacobi is again a political prisoner. Be this step right or wrong, no one can refuse their admiration to one who has so persistently, so fearlessly advocated that which to him appeared the cause of right and justice.

WILD WESTERN SCENES.

A Bull Fight at Kansas City—Nonbullities Present—Senator Schurz Injured—Disgusting Details.

The Kansas City *Bulletin* has the following:—

For the past two weeks the city has been posted with bills announcing a Spanish bull fight, which was first announced to take place last Saturday, but owing to the rainy weather was postponed until to-day. The animals, meanwhile, were kept in a half-starved condition, until the time next appointed for the brutal exhibition, which was yesterday.

In company with representatives of other morning papers, we visited the driving park, where we found a strong

BULL PEN

had been erected, in size about thirty feet square, and about eight feet in height. Above this pen, tiers of seats had been built, so as to enable the spectators to view the expected gouging and tearing of the ferocious animals.

Ascending the raised dais or platform we found a motley crowd of spectators, among whom we noticed some of our most respectable citizens, drawn thither no doubt by the novelty of the idea of a genuine Spanish bull fight.

THE ANIMALS.

If we had any expectation of witnessing a fight, they were dispelled by the first sight of the bulls. Poor, leap, dispirited victims to a brutal mob, neither of them were larger than a two-year old heifer, and were too weak to walk, much less to fight; it was all worked out of them in their trip over the plains from Texas.

PREPARATIONS.

One of the poor brutes was tied to a corner, the other was kept in a little pen. A party of butchers arrived on the ground bringing a quantity of blood, which was thrown upon the ground. A party of whippers then stood around the arena, and proceeded to whip the little Texan, goading it to desperation by sticking a number of spikes into it, which sunk into the hide of the terrified brute, and hung to it, the blood oozing out from its skeleton frame.

THE COMBATANTS MEET.

After the outside animal had been tortured about one hour, amid the jeers and laughter of the brutalized assemblage, the second bull was driven out of the pen, and the animals met, but from the manner of the meeting it was evident they had met before, and under the yoke, for neither indicated the least inclination to fight.

DIABOLICAL ATROCITY.

Now followed a scene which for cruelty, torture, and damnable brutality has never been excelled, either in this or any other age: a piece of cruelty to animals that should be denounced with the execrations of a civilized community. Finding that the half-starved brutes would not tear and rend each other with their sharp horns, a number of men and boys armed with whips stood over the smallest animal, and from the platform above it whipped the bull until it fell to the earth, where, for fully half an hour, the prostrate animal was whipped by detail until its eyes were whipped out.

The other brute having been lassoed, was drawn to the platform by a party of human beasts more beastly than the beast itself, and held, while two of their number gouged its eyes from their sockets, the poor brute bellowing pitifully in its anguish. Fully fifteen minutes was occupied in this horrible sport. The brutal torturers finally desisted from pure exhaustion, and the bleeding and blinded animals staggered around moaning with anguish.

THE PLATFORM GIVES WAY.

How long the horrid scene would have continued we do not know, but by a divine dispensation of Providence, a part of the spectators' gallery gave way, precipitating the occupants to the earth in one promiscuous heap of humanity, brutality, and pine lumber.

CARL SCHURZ INJURED.

Among the crowd that fell with the scaffolding were Senatar Carl Schurz, Congressman Van Horn, and their friends, who, in company with Mayor E. M. McGee, had driven out to see the fight. We are happy to say no one was very seriously hurt. Senator Schurz escaped with a damaged nose, and others with slight bruises.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Considerable complaint was made against the proprietors of the affair, because the bulls refused to fight. Search was made for the gatekeeper, for compelling a refunding of the admission fee, but he had disappeared with the money-box under his arm. This was no more than right; the crowd paid for a brutal exhibition and they got one.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA.

Over Three Thousand Persons Killed—Chinese Official Reports.

Bombay Correspondence London Times.

The Roman Catholic bishop at Batang, on the confines of Thibet, China, and Burmah, sends to India a terrible account of an earthquake in that region, affecting an area of 180 by 90 miles. The event occurred on the 11th of April, and his last letter is dated the 30th of May. Considering that the missionaries there can communicate only by Shanghai, the transit of the letters has been rapid. Last year, it may be remembered, there was a very destructive earthquake in the, in one sense, adjoining British district of Cachar. A shock at 5 in the morning and a stronger shock at noon were followed at sunset by an earthquake which levelled the whole town and killed or bruised half the population. The missionaries escaped to their garden, and only one of their servants perished. The large and splendid Lamaserai, inhabited by three thousand Lamas, fell with a crash. The Chinese official reports, which Dr. Chanveau tells us are a little exaggerated, estimate the loss of human life at 413 Lama priests, 57 soldiers, and 2812 "common people." A series of earthquake shocks were felt as far as Pungmon-tang, the place at which Mr. T. T. Cooper met Seer Suggut Sing, the Nepaulese ambassador, in 1868. The village and many others are destroyed, and so many of the authorities and the nobles have been buried under the ruins of their houses that "robbers, like wild beasts, run everywhere." To conclude in the bishop's own words, "The imperial highway from Pekin to Lhassa seems, and is said to be now, totally impracticable near Kong-dze-tin by the fall of a mountain and the sudden unheaving of a new one."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Affairs.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

In the matter of Henry Cooper, who was arrested for a murderous assault and battery upon Policeman George W. Burns, the physician attending the officer came into Court this morning and said he considered him out of danger, and therefore Judge Ludlow admitted the prisoner to bail in $3000.

Francis Jackson, colored, was tried for the larceny of a fur collar from M. H. Burt, Thirteenth and South streets, but the only evidence in the case being of a hearsay character, the jury had to render a verdict of not guilty.

Kendrick Miller pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing four boxes of cigars from Logue's tobacco store. Having been caught in the act, he made no hesitation in owning up.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Siege of Paris.

Places Occupied and Abandoned.

Reported French Successes.

Important Letter from Bismarck.

The Premier on Republicanism.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussians at Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Prussian Guard is on the north of Paris, between the Canal de l'Ourcq and the Northern railway. On its right is stationed the 4th Corps, and on its left the 12th Corps.

Diverting the Water Supply.

To the pioneers of the Prussian Guard has been assigned the task of diverting the water of the Canal de l'Ourcq into La Marne river, a stream which falls into the Seine some miles below the city of Paris. Should the Prussians succeed in the design, one source of the water supply of the beseiged will be cut off.

Preparing to Bombard the City.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris, and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously the moment the arrangements are perfected.

Fortresses to be Attacked.

The French fortresses of Belfort, Schelestadt, and New Breisach are to be attacked at once.

The captors of Toul have been charged with the duty of taking Soissons.

The New French Levies.

The Prussians have scoured the provinces of Marne, Orleans and Picardy without finding any traces of the New French levies.

The Prussians have evacuated Muhlhouse and are marching towards Altkirch.

Revolt of Prisoners.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.—There are symptoms of a revolt among the prisoners confined at Beverloo. The Belgian Rifles have been sent there as a temporary precautionary measure, and the prisoners will be distributed among the different fortresses as soon as possible.

Points Occupied by the Prussians.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Germans have occupied in force Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the Department of Eure. They were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the National Guards.

Reported French Successes.

A despatch from Vendome, a town in the Department of Loire-et-Cher, dated at 6 o'clock last evening, contains the following:—

The Prussians have been driven from Angerville Thoury and the neighboring villages in the Department Eure et-Loire. The French captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince Albert's couriers. The road between this place (Vendome) and Thoury is thronged with the National Guard. There is much enthusiasm in this section of France.

The Wilhelmshohe Manifesto.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Pietri, formerly Prefect of Police at Paris, to-day publishes in the name of the Emperor a repudiation in the Wilhelmshohe manifesto.

Letter from Bismarck.

Bismarck has found it necessary to make public the following statement:—

"VERSAILLES, Oct. 6—1·35 P. M.—I do not hold the opinion that the republican institutions of France constitute any danger for Germany, nor have I, as asserted in a letter of the 17th ultimo, published in the London *Daily Telegraph*, ever expressed such a view to Mallet or to any other person. BISMARCK."

Affairs at Tours.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—General La Motterouge, Commander of the Army of the Loire, has arrived here. Great quantities of arms and stores are ponring in here from all parts of France.

War Office Decrees.

A circular issued from the War Office yesterday regulates the formation of military courts, fixes the number of Deputies to be chosen to the Constituent Assembly at 753 instead of 750, and decrees that all enactments since March, 1859, be repealed.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 7—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 92⅝ for account, 92⅝. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 91½; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 78,000 bales, 14,000 of which were for export, and 3000 for speculation. Stock 538,000 bales, of which 153,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week 90,000 bales, 39,000 of which are American. Red Western wheat, 8s. 4d.@8s. 6d.; red winter, 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 7—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account, 92⅝. American securities quiet, and stocks quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 7—1·30 P. M.—Sperm Oil declining at £81@82.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—1·30 P. M.—California Wheat, 10s. 2d.; red winter, 9s. 9d. Receipts of Wheat for three days 15,000 quarters, 12,500 of which are American. Corn, 28s. 6d. Oats, 28s. 9d. Peas, 36s. 6d. Pork, 107s. 6d. Lard, 71s. 6d. Bacon, 54s. for Cumberland cut. Tallow, 43s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—Petroleum opened flat at 52 francs.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Kentucky Politics.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth Kentucky District assembled at Newport yesterday, pursuant to the adjournment made at Wilton, on the 27th ult. The friends of Judge Wm. E. Arthur and Hon. Thomas L. Jones met in separate halls, all efforts to secure satisfactory adjustment of differences having failed. The two wings nominated their respective candidates. The attendance at the Industrial Exposition was about 15,000 yesterday.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Political—The Weather.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The Republicans of the Third district have nominated Ginery Twitchell for re-election to Congress.

Last night was the coldest of the season. There was a heavy frost all over New England.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in New York City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A fire occurred in Ann street early this morning. Loss $40,000; insured. Koch & Sons, blank-book manufacturers, are the chief losers.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Stocks active. Money, 4 @5 per cent. Gold, 113. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 110⅜; do. 1867, 110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton, 66½; Cumberland preferred, 33; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¼; Erie, 22½; Reading, 92½; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 120⅝; Michigan Southern, 93⅜; Illinois Central, 137½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 116½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92; Western Union Telegraph, 86¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Cotton quiet and strong; sales of 1000 bales uplands, 16¾c.; Orleans, 16¾c. Flour firm; and moderately active; State, $4·95@5·90; Ohio, $5·50@6·35; Western, $4·95@6·95; Southern, $5·50@8·35. Wheat quiet and held higher; sales of 36,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 13@1·16 for old; winter red Western, $1·32@1·33. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 17,000 bushels mixed Western at 85@ 88c. Oats dull; sales of 12,000 bushels Ohio, 51@57c.; Western 51@56c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard steady; steam, 14¼@15¾c. Whisky quiet at 89½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—Cotton firm at 16¼. Flour firmer but unchanged. Wheat firm and Western better; choice Maryland red at 1·65@1·70; good to prime, 1·40@1·55; fair to good, $1·25@1·35; common, $1@1.20; white wheat, 1·40@1·75; Western winter red, 1·33@1·35. Corn dull; white, 95c.@$1; yellow, 92@95c.; Western, 65@90c. Oats more firm at 50@52c. Rye, 75@90c. Mess Pork firm at $26·50. Bacon active; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 25@25½c. Lard firm at 16¼c. Whisky firm at 91½c.

A PHILOSOPHICAL SUICIDE.

A Wealthy German, Fearing Sudden Death, Shoots Himself Through the Heart.

Mr. Max Berolzheimer, a native of Germany, 35 years of age, committed suicide at Maillard's Hotel, No. 621 Broadway, some time during Wednesday night or yesterday morning. For several days past Mr. Berolzheimer had been suffering from severe colic, but it seemed only a temporary illness. He did not appear at all despondent, nor can his friends assign any cause which would have been likely to cause any depression of spirits or desire to commit suicide.

He did not make his appearance in the morning, and at noon a lady called to see him, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to rouse him. Fearing that something was wrong, Officer Geary, of the Eighth precinct, was called, and the door of the room was forced open, and Mr. Berolzheimer was found lying in bed, apparently asleep, but actually dead. Life had been extinct for some hours. It was supposed that he had died a natural death, and nothing was disturbed until the arrival of Coroner Rollins, who had assumed charge of the case. Deputy Coroner John Beach turned down the bed-clothes for the purpose of examining the body, and was surprised to find a revolver lying at the right hand of the corpse, and on a further examination

A PISTOL BALL WOUND

was found in the left breast in the region of the heart, directly under the left nipple. The bullet evidently passed through the heart. From the condition of the bed clothes and other articles about the bed it was apparent that the pistol was fired by the left hand, and under the bedclothes. To prevent discovery the suicide had covered himself with the bedclothes up to the chin, and had placed a heavy overcoat over himself.

THE SUICIDE'S HISTORY.

The friends claim to have no knowledge of any circumstances that might have led or induced him to terminate his existence. As far as they know, his pecuniary affairs were in a flourishing condition, and they can only presume that it was the fear of a sudden death prompted him to the act of self-destruction. Berolzheimer was a native of Furth, Bavaria, and came to this city in 1854. He was a man of fine education, having graduated at the University of Munich, and also good business capacities; very correct and temperate in his habits, and had, by his energy and strict attention to business, amassed quite a fortune in a few years. He was a bachelor and had no relatives in this country, his parents still residing in Bavaria. He was a man of fine physical appearance, and his many excellent qualities had endeared him to an extended circle of friends, who will feel most bitterly his untimely and tragic end.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

A CHASE AT SEA.

A French Gunboat After the Westphalia—The German Saves Herself by Four Miles.

There seems to have been a regular sea chase at last, which to the parties on board both vessels—the French corvette La Touche Treville and the steamship Westphalia—must have been very exciting. Although within four miles of each other no damage was done, speed having triumphed over bullets—by getting away from them. The pilot boat Washington, No. 22, arrived from sea yesterday morning, and reported that on Wednesday, twenty-five miles east of Fire Island, she was spoken by the North German steamship Westphalia, which sailed hence on that day for Hamburg. The pilots state that a short time previous they sighted a French cruiser, about fifteen miles further east, and informed Captain Schwensen of the fact. The Westphalia then steered south, with the French gunboat in full chase.

It appears that the La Touche Treville on Tuesday afternoon accompanied the Ville de Paris some distance out on her ocean voyage. She continued with her until Wednesday morning, having convoyed her forty miles from the Highland lights, east by south, when the Westphalia, bearing south by west, was sighted.

The La Touche Treville at once left the Ville de Paris and steered south to cut off the Westphalia, keeping off to about sixty-five miles south-southeast from Sandy Hook. From all accounts preparations were at once made on board the French gunboat to capture the Westphalia. The men were ordered in positions and everything was got in readiness for the event. Whether there was much uneasiness on board the Westphalia is not known, but the close proximity of the La Touche Treville must have given rise to some apprehensions, for in the effort to cut off the Westphalia the former failed by a distance of only four miles. The speed of the Westphalia turned out to her advantage; for, finding that she was widening the gap, the La Touche Treville abandoned the chase and returned to the city yesterday, about noon. Shortly after the arrival of the corvette in the bay a *Herald* reporter inquired at the French Consulate if there were any truth in the statement made by the pilot boat, that a French corvette had been in full chase of the German mail steamship Westphalia on Wednesday night, and, if so, was the La Touche Treville the vessel in pursuit. He was informed that the commander of the Treville had given no information at the Consul's office on the subject of the Westphalia, and that the Primanguet, which was caught in the late storm and lay up for repairs at Norfolk, at the mouth of the James river, was the only other vessel which could have pursued her.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Oct. 7, 1870.

Money continues scarce and in good demand, which features keep up the rates for all classes of loans. The activity at the Stock Board during the past three days has stimulated the demand for money on call, and it now looks as if a lively season in speculative investments is upon us. The movement of currency towards the West and interior is small, and owing to the payments from those sections for fall goods purchased here, money is gradually becoming easier, though the progress of improvement is necessarily slow. We quote on call at 5½@6½ per cent. and first-class discount at 7@10 per cent.

Gold is still quiet and very steady, ranging up to noon between 113 and 113¼.

Government bonds are active and our quotations this morning show a further advance.

Stocks are fairly active and prices firmer. Sales of State 6s, 2d series, at 106, and City 6s, new, at 101⅞@102.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 49¾@49·81; Pennsylvania at 61¾; Camden and Amboy at 115½; Catawissa preferred at 38; Norristown at 78; Lehigh Valley at 58½; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 44½ b. o.

Hestonville Passenger Railroad shares sold at 14¾. The balance of the list was neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Reading R..... 49¾

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, N....101⅞ | 4 sh Leh V R.d b. 58⅛
$2000 do.....2d.102 | 10 do..... 58⅜
$3000 Pa 6s, 2d se..106 | 100 sh O C & A R.030 44½
$1000 N Penna 10s..110 | 100 sh Hestonv'e.05. 14⅝
$3000 Leh V R n bds | 100 sh Read R.....49·81
Cp.. 98 | 100 do.....c. 49¾
$2000 Leh R ln..2d. 89 | 58 do.....c. 49⅞
$3000 O C & A R bds | 500 do.....b60. 49·81
b5.... 80¾ | 200 do..... 49·81
24 sh Cam & Am R.115½ | 52 do..... 49·94
27 sh Penna R..ls. 61¾ | 200 do..... 49·81
11 do .....ls. 61¾ | 100 do.....b15. 49·81
60 do.....ls. 61 | 100 do.....c. 49·81
5 sh Norrist'n R..½19 | 50 do.....c. 49·81
14 sh Cat Pf..... 38 | 200 do.....s30. 49·69

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113⅜; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅝; do. Nov. 1865, 112@112¼; do. do., July, 110⅜@110⅝; do. do., 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106¾; Pacifics, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 113⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@114; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅛@113½; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 112@112⅜; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 113@113⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114; do. 1862, 113@113⅛; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 112@112⅜; do. 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113@113⅛; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 805@905; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@725.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....113⅜ | 11·42 A. M.....113
10·04 " .....113 | 12·05 P. M.....113
10·20 " .....113⅛ | 12·28 " 113
10·43 " 113

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7.—There is less doing in Flour, there being very little demand either for shipment or home consumption, and prices of the low grades favor buyers. About 1000 barrels sold, including superfine at $4·50@5; extras at $5@5·62½; Indiana Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6 for low grade, up to $7 for fancy; Pennsylvania do., do., at $6·50@7; Ohio do. do., within the same range, and fancy brands at $7·37½@8·25, as to quality. Rye Flour cannot be quoted over $5 50. Nothin doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in Wheat, but prices are unchanged. Sales 74,000 bushels Indiana red at $1·35@1·40 and 2000 bushels prime amber at $1·43. Rye ranges from 88c. to 90c. Corn is inactive; sales of 2000 bushels at 98c. for yellow and 90@92c. Oats are dull; sales of 2000 bushels at 50@52c. for Western and 3000 bushels Southern at 49@50c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Cloverseed is quiet and ranges from $6·25 to $6·75. Timothy may be quoted at $4·50@4·75. Flaxseed is held at $2·15.

Whisky is dull and cannot be quoted over 89c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Arrived, steamship St. Laurent, from Brest.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....55 | 11 A. M.....60 | 2 P. M.....65

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark Star of Hope, Peterson, Elsinore for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Thomaston, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, Boston, do.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Newport, do.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, do.
Schr J. D. Farquharson, Hopkins, Washtn, do.
Schr A. Townsend, Wessels, Georgetown, do.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Providence, do.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, do. do.
Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, Stonington, do.
Schr W. Wilson, Baker, Somerset, do.
Schr Sophie Wilson, Walls, Bristol, do.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, Quincy Point, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fuitz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr George Henry, Salida, from Baltimore, with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Blondel, Chapman, from Provincetown, with merchandise.
Schr Henrietta, Hart, from Norfolk, with shingles to Mohlen & Sons.
Schr Bee, Kerns, from Norfolk, with shingles to H. Croskey & Co.
Schr H. W. McCauley, Hubbard, from Leechville, with shingles to H. Croskey & Co.
Schr J. W. Worthington, Tenny, from New York.
Schr Clara Bell, Nickerson, do.
Schr Raven's Wing, York, from Salem.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, do.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, from Norwich.
Schr Annie May, May, from Boston.
Tug Thos. Jefferson,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

LOSS OF LIFE IN WAR.

From the N. Y. Times.

The shocking slaughter which has characterized recent European battles has naturally directed attention to the comparative bloodshed of these and former struggles, and suggested estimates of the practical bearing on the question of the new weapons of warfare. Whether rifled cannon, the *zundnadelgewehr* and *mitrailleuse* are or are not, as the guillotine was alleged to be, beneficent inventions, appears to depend on these calculations. For if it should appear that, while war costs no more men than formerly, it is much sooner over, and that this is in an appreciable measure consequent on the use of better or more effective weapons, the affirmative of this proposition must be accepted. War concerns non-combatants as well as others, and the shorter it is the better, of course, for all industrial interests. If 100,000 men must be killed it is better for their country that they should be killed in a month than in a year. A recognition of this principle would seem in part to have inspired the existing Prussian military system. The accounts that reach us of the current strife are certainly terrible and distressing. The details of mangled bodies of "colored rags, glued together with blood and brains, and pinned in fantastic shapes with bits of bone," are sickening beyond measure. It is, however, a debatable question, granting that war must still be, whether the soldier is worse off for going through a great danger for a short time rather than a considerable danger for a long time. An examination of some details of the loss of life in past and recent battles will assist the formation of intelligent opinion.

For the losses as well as the numbers engaged in the battles of antiquity, we have but uncertain data. Such history as we possess asserts that at Marathon 10,000 Greeks overthrew 500,000 Persians, and that 200,000 of the latter were slain. This, of course, is the Greek history, and not the Persian. At the taking of Jerusalem by Titus more than 1,000,000 Jews are believed to have perished. At Naissus, when Claudius defeated the Goths, it in said 300,000 of the latter were killed. The siege of Acre cost an equal number of Christian soldiers. At the battle of Hastings 30,000 were killed—a vast proportion of the numbers engaged. The famous struggle at Bannockburn was one of the most disastrous for England that ever occurred before its date or since, the total loss being 50,000, or one-half of King Edward's whole army. At Cressy the English under the Black Prince killed nearly as many as their own number of the French, *i. e.*, somewhat over 30,000; and at Agincourt Henry V did even better, for, with only 9,000 men, he is declared to have beaten 60 000, of whom 10,000 were killed and 14,000 taken prisoners. The records state that at Blenheim the English, under Marlborough, slew 27,000 of their adversaries and took 13,000 prisoners. At Fontenoy, where Marshal Saxe, at the head of the French, defeated the English under the Duke of Cumberland, both sides confessed to a loss of about 12,000. At Malplaquet the allies lost one-sixth of their whole force of 95,000 men, and the French one-fifth of theirs, or 90,000. The loss of the Allies at Austerlitz was 30,000—one-third of their whole array; while that of the French was 10,000—one-seventh of theirs. Of the 140,000 Austrians at the battle of Wagram, 22,000 were wounded or slain, and of the 180,000 French, 20,000. At Borodino, the awful number of 44,000 Russians were put *hors de combat*, being one-third of their whole army, and 30,000 French, or one-fourth of theirs. The allied loss at Leipsic was 48,000—one-sixth of their army, and that of the French, 45,000—one-quarter. At Waterloo, of the 110,000 allies, the loss was 26,000, and of the 72,000 French, 35,000, or more than one-half.

In the present generation the great European battles may be considered to have been Solferino, Koniggratz or Sadowa, Metz, and Sedan. At Solferino the French and Italians had 152,000, and lost 17,000 men, or one-ninth, and the Austrians had 160,000, and lost 20,000, or one-eighth of their total force. Of 220,000 Prussians at Sadowa, but 9000, or one-twenty-third, and of the 310,000 Austrians, 31,000, or one-seventh, were lost. The present estimate is that there were 200,000 French in the three days' battles before Metz, and that 50,000 of them were destroyed, and that of the 250,000 Germans, 40,000, or one-sixth, represent the losses. It is difficult as yet to pronounce upon the number of killed and wounded at Sedan. It is variously reckoned at from 20,000 to 40,000 men. The French who were made prisoners numbered some 85,000—the first instance of the surrender of so large a body of troops since the Romans capitulated to the Samnites at the Caudine Forks. In our American civil war the most sanguinary battles exhibit mortality of nearly the same relative proportions as the most bloody of the European struggles. About 100,000 men—58,000 Federals and 40,000 Confederates—are recorded to have been engaged at Antietam; the national loss is set down at 11,426, the Confederates at about 10,000; the aggregate loss thus being more than a quarter of the whole number of both combatants. Nearly the same numbers with the same relative casualties were seen at the second Bull Run. At Gettysburg the national loss is recorded at 23,190, and that of the Confederates at about 36,000. The numbers on each side having been about equal, or, say 75,000 each, more than one-third of the whole were missing or destroyed at the end of the battle. It is commonly reckoned that the American civil war cost by death in action, wounds, and disease, about 1,000,000 able-bodied men, which is also the number said to have been expended in the wars of Napoleon I.

It seems probable, on the whole, that former battles have often been as destructive as the worst of our own day, but that the work of death is usually done in a shorter time than it once was. Indeed, there is no other way than this of explaining how it was that in such frightful battles as Borodino, Eylau, and Bautzen, with the old musket and artillery, the ratio of killed and wounded was as great as in the Franco-Prussian war to-day, with all the improved appliances of Chassepots and rifled guns. Our own war, extending over a vast area and in a new country, was highly exceptional, as was also that of the Crimea, for obvious reasons. But where the combatants are able quickly to concentrate their strength and get at each other, issues are much more speedily decided. All the later European contests exemplify this, and seem to show that the protracted encounters of past history are unlikely to be repeated. Indeed, whatever the will or the obstinacy of the combatants, it is plain that no such fighting as we have lately seen could be long maintained. Exhaustion must soon come for both combatants. The inherent property of such gigantic conflicts is, that they must be short ones. Destruction is swifter and more fearful, but that it is sooner over is, at least, some consolation for those who witness without being able to prevent the devastation and suffering wrought by the combats of modern nations.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION—A FRESH OPPORTUNITY FOR INTERVENTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The situation as between Prussia and France it does appear is misunderstood not only in this country, not only all over Europe, but by the combatants themselves, and even by the representatives of the two rival nationalities. The difference of a peace and an armistice we made plain to our readers some days ago. Because Prussia made certain conditions for an armistice—conditions which, though just enough for an armistice, might not unjustly have been deemed hard for a peace settlement—most of the newspapers, not perceiving the difference, burst into towering passion and denounced the tyranny and injustice of Prussia. France was unfortunate and downtrodden. Prussia, or rather Germany, was barbarian and brutal. Bismarck was a fiend from the lower regions. Jules Favre was an angel of light. France was all right. Prussia was all wrong.

Now, however, that we are in possession of Bismarck's version of what actually did take place at his interview with Jules Favre, the difference between a peace settlement and an armistice is no longer misunderstood. Nor is it any longer possible to doubt that if Jules Favre had been able to find reason in his unreasonable colleagues this most unnecessary and destructive war would have been ended at least two weeks ago. Bismarck tells us, and tells us plainly, that "the statement that he refused an armistice is false." When he met Jules Favre at Ferrieres "it was agreed that an armistice would be possible if France gave Prussia guarantees against delay—against destroying the advantages of the position she had won in the war." These guarantees included the retention of the fortresses on the lines of communication between Germany and the advance posts of the German armies. They included also the surrender of certain fortifications in the neighborhood of Paris, so as to prevent the besieged from taking undue advantage of the armistice to gather in supplies and so strengthen their position. On these terms Bismarck was willing to grant an armistice of fifteen or twenty days, thus permitting France to make her elections and convene her Constituent Assembly and form a responsible government which could say "Yea" or "Nay." According to Bismarck M. Jules Favre could not bind France to any such arrangement; but he promised to consult his colleagues. Not finding his colleagues in a mood to comply with such terms, Jules Favre wrote a letter to King William, as all our readers know, full of patriotism, but full also of buncombe. With Bismarck's statement of the case before us, we must repeat that, by the newspaper world generally, the conditions of a peace settlement and of an armistice have been absurdly confounded; that Prussia had a perfect right in view of an armistice to make such conditions, and that the Provisional Government was greatly to blame for not accepting the conditions and agreeing to a temporary suspension of hostilities. It is natural for the Provisional Government and for France generally to regard these conditions as hard; but it must also be admitted that the Prussian authorities would have revealed a miserably plentiful lack of that wisdom which has won them so great success if they had agreed to grant an armistice on terms more easy. Count Bismarck was not the man in any circumstances, least of all when his triumphant legions were knocking loudly at the gates of Paris, to fling away a victory which his people had won at a cost of so much blood and so much treasure, and which he himself had made it his life labor to accomplish. For poor France we all feel; but sentiment is not always just, and no man who loves France and loves justice, too, can have any difficulty in endorsing the sentiment, "Pity that two weeks ago an armistice was not agreed to." The fault clearly was not Bismarck's. It was not Jules Favre's. The blame rests with France, and with France because she has no responsible government.

An armistice to-day is more possible and more desirable than ever. The terrific artillery of Prussia is pointed and ready to burst upon the doomed city of Paris—a city in the preservation of which, somehow, all the world feels interested. If the Prussian guns do open their mouths and belch forth destruction on the monuments and art treasures of the fairest city of which modern civilization can boast no one can blame Prussia. It will not be the fault of Count Bismarck, or General Moltke, or of King William, or of the Crown Prince. It will only be their painful duty—their necessity. They have no choice; they cannot help it. It will not, we think, be the fault of Jules Favre or of General Trochu. With unreasoning colleagues they have no choice; they cannot help it. But still we must regret the necessity of the destruction of Paris. If Prussia has no choice but to pour upon it destruction and death; if the Provisional Government is so feeble that it can neither repel the invader nor become responsible for an armistice, there is a loud and imperative call addressed to the neutral powers once more to kindly interfere—to persuade if they cannot compel. It is now manifest to all the world that the door for intervention is open; that both Prussia and France are willing to listen to reason, if only they are properly approached. Let the great powers, one and all, state to France that to save Paris, to prevent the unnecessary humiliation of the French people, and possibly to prevent a dismemberment of the kingdom, more serious than has yet been contemplated, an armistice on Prussian conditions must be accepted. Vigorous, forceful, decided action on the part of the great powers is all that is necessary to bring France to reason and to give the provisional government the unity and strength which they need. If Paris is bombarded in the circumstances the great neutral powers must, to a large extent, be held responsible. If they try and succeed, the glory will be theirs. If they try and fail, France, so far as we can now see, must bear the punishment, not altogether righteously, but necessarily inflicted. We are willing to hope that intervention will, within a few days, bring about an armistice, and thus end a war which was never necessary, never justifiable, but which is now offensive to the common sense of mankind.

THE "BABY-FARMING" CASE.

From the N. Y. World.

The recent trial and conviction of Margaret Waters in London for the crime of child-murder has shown that in the field of cold-blooded cruelty and mercenary murder women can attain quite as much distinction as men. Tranpmaine and his seven victims have been fairly eclipsed by Waters and her forty murdered infants. The Frenchman slaughtered a whole family to obtain a few francs; but the Englishwoman for a period of four years carried on a system of child-murder for the paltry sum of two shillings and sixpence per child. It was her practice to adopt the undesirable children of repentant parents, and to furnish them "with all the comforts of a home at the rate of eighteen-pence per week. To the mind of Mrs. Waters, the only comforts which a reasonable infant could require appear to have been perfect quiet and unlimited supplies of laudanum. It was her custom to give her young charges a substantial breakfast of elixir of opium, and then to secure to them the opportunity for undisturbed repose by locking them up in her bedroom and leaving them unmolested for the remainder of the day. The infants, however, refused to thrive under this motherly treatment; and as they successively died of what the physician examined upon the trial called "starvation and narcotism," Mrs. Waters was accustomed to wrap them in paper and drop them in unfrequented localities where'er she took her walks abroad. The vacancies thus caused in her youthful family by the obstinate refusal of the infants to take kindly to the regimen of repose and laudanum were promptly filled by the adoption of fresh children. By this ingenious method the thrifty Mrs. Waters was gradually accumulating a competence for the support of her declining years, when her occupation was rudely disturbed by the police, at the instigation of a certain Mr. Cowen, whose unmarried daughter had inadvertently given birth to an unexpected child, which Mrs. Waters had undertaken to bring up in the midst of her peculiar infantile comforts. Being placed on trial for the murder of this infant, her long career of successful suppression of unwelcome children was brought to light, and she was not only found guilty of having murdered the Cowen infant, but in the course of the trial the incidental murder of at least thirty-nine other infants was shown to have resulted from her successful practice of baby-farming—as the English press has called her peculiar profession.

The woman herself seems to have been utterly without feeling. When asked if she had anything to say in her defense before sentence was passed upon her, she made a rambling speech, setting forth what she knew about farming as applied to infants, and claiming that her management of them had resulted disastrously only in consequence of the ill-advised interference of the police, who had persisted in disturbing her in her wise and motherly course of treatment. In reply to the evidence which proved that the police had found five infants lying at the point of death on a sofa in her room, she urged that only three instead of five were thus found, and evidently regarded so small a trifle as the starvation of three children as wholly unworthy of notice. The court, however, declined to be influenced by her statements, and sentenced her to death, to the great satisfaction of every humane person in the United Kingdom.

Horrible as this case is, it will doubtless have a beneficial effect upon the conservative British public, which has heretofore regarded a foundling hospital as a demoralizing institution, fit only for benighted "Popish" communities. Already the London press is discussing the proposal to establish such a hospital as the only safeguard against infanticide and baby-farming. If the English people can be brought to look upon the foundling hospital as a necessary preventive of crime, the forty children who, by Mrs. Waters' aid "slept ever into long, long sleep" have not suffered and died in vain. Her case also emphasizes once more the unpleasant truth that the cruelty of a thoroughly bad woman possesses a fiendishness which is seldom found in the worst of male criminals. Traupmann was at worst a feeble, half-witted fellow, who probably had no real sense of the nature of his enormous crime; but the woman Waters, who, for five years deliberately starved and drugged two score of hapless and helpless infants till they sank into forgotten graves, was, to all appearances, an intelligent, strong-willed person. The annals of crime may be safely challenged to produce a criminal who in relentless, calculating, and long-continued cruelty can equal this baby-farming fiend in woman's shape.

THE RENOMINATION OF GRANT WOULD DISSOLVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Sun

If the Republicans elect a majority of the House of Representatives this fall, they will at the close of the next Congress have controlled the House fourteen years. This is a longer period than any party has had a majority in that branch of the Federal Legislature without interruption since the reorganization of parties during the administration of John Quincy Adams; and the event would presage the obliteration of old party lines in the Presidential contest of 1872. This will undoubtedly be the case if unwise Republicans, taking courage by their success this autumn, should attempt to force upon the country the renomination of Gen. Grant. Should his supporters, with the aid of the office-holders, be able to control a majority of the National Convention of 1872, and be so unmindful of public sentiment and the warnings of history as to place his name once more before the people, he would share the fate of John Quincy Adams in 1828, and Martin Van Buren in 1840, either by means of a disastrous bolt among the rank and file of the Republican party, or the nomination of an independent Republican candidate.

In 1872 the Republican party will have governed the country twelve years. This is a long period for one party to bear sway in an era so prone to political revolutions as the present. The American people desire progress, love novelty, and covet a frequent change of rulers. No man in high office can hope to receive their homage for a great length of time unless he displays pre-eminent talents, extraordinary administrative capacity, and rare personal magnetism. Has General Grant exhibited any of these qualities since he entered the White House? Does anybody presume to assign him a place above mediocrity as a citizen? And does not every candid Republican feel that it would be extremely hazardous to the party to put him again in nomination?

If, then, the Republicans do not wish to involve their organization in ruin, they should give it to be distinctly understood that they will not tolerate the renomination of Grant, and they should vote against every candidate for Congress who ostentatiously proclaims him self in favor of so suicidal a measure.

COAL TRADE STATISTICS.

From the Miners' Journal.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* published the following in reply to an article of last week, which is decidedly cool:—

"Our weekly report of the Anthracite coal trade is made up from official statements furnished to this office directly from all the larger coal carrying companies, and, to a limited extent, from statements of the tonnage of some few small concerns furnished to the newspapers in the mining regions. This accounts for the fact that our figures of the trade do [illegible] with those published [illegible] authority on the subject. We do not publish our report on Saturday for the very obvious reason that on that day, more than any other, every inch of space in the *Ledger* is claimed by, and even clamored for, by advertisers. Our figures and comments weekly given of the coal trade are generally esteemed more satisfactory than those elsewhere published."

They acknowledge that they steal a portion of our statements, and think it a matter of trifling import. They also state that their comments weekly given of the coal trade are generally esteemed more satisfactory than those elsewhere published. The thief who stole goods and sold them afterwards to others at a cheap rate might consider it a satisfactory business, because they were trading on other people's property, and they realized the benefit of this stolen property of which the owner has been robbed. There is not a person engaged in the coal trade in Philadelphia, who reads the *Journal* and the *Ledger*, that does not know that our strictures on the conduct of the *Ledger* last week were just; and some of the Philadelphia dealers stated to us that we served them right, because the thefts were so glaring.

They also state that their columns are so crowded every Saturday that they have not room to publish the reports. This may be true to a certain extent—but that is not the reason why they are postponed. Their object is to obtain the information from the *Journal*, in which they can have the comments, which they pilfer from us, and then palm them off on the public in a little different shape as their own. Why not publish the reports they receive on Saturday? They will take up but little room, and their comments, based on their knowledge of the trade, would be extremely short, or supremely ridiculous, if extended. This is the reason why they are held over until Monday.

To test the matter whether they took a portion of our statements, we altered some figures which would not be noticed for two weeks, and these altered figures were each time copied by the *Ledger* in their weekly statements. We are aware that they receive some of the returns, but not all, and the greater portion that they receive and publish are not correct, because the tonnage in some of these reports are doubled up, and they publish this doubled up tonnage.

The only correct and reliable statements of the coal trade, compared with last year, are published in the *Miners' Journal*. We have gone to great expense and given a great deal of time and labor to collect and tabulate these statistics to preserve them in an official form, and they are more correct than all such statistics that are collected by the Government. The papers that profess to give correct statements have solicited the use of the machinery we put in motion to obtain them, as far as they could, and they generally steal the balance and palm them off upon the public as their own. In such conduct honest? Is it not most disreputable? If they paid even a portion of the expense in obtaining this information, they might then have some justification in stealing some; but the *Ledger* does not pay one cent for these statistics, and nearly all the ideas they put forth they filch from others without one particle of credit. If they persist in this disreputable course, we will show the "make-up" of the *Public Ledger* and, point out how some people can make a good deal of money in publishing papers in our cities with the expenditure of a small amount of brains.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.
10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTInence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its [illegible] 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROBERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 14 wfm5t&d9t

HE HOLDS THE WINNING CARDS.—When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HANCOCK holds both bowers and the ace: consequently he plays a winning game. HANCOCK is emphatically the man for the people: he sells the very best varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, carefully picked and screened, and promptly delivered to all parts of the city. By strict attention to all the details of the business, HANCOCK has gained a large and remunerative patronage. His coal depot and office is, as every one knows, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Go for him! 9 9 3m

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 308 BROADWAY,
New York.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 602 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8 5

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	85
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown;
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 12 2p4

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL at a reasonable price, call at the extensive HEBER dining-rooms, No. 43 South SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 24 12t

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Republican meetings were held last evening at Concordia Hall, at Broad and Race streets, and at Concert Hall.

—The following shows the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works during the month of September:—

	No. of gallons.	No. gals. each day.
Fairmount	481,860,437	16,062,014
Schuylkill	505,027,954	16,834,265
Delaware	142,641,010	4,754,700
Twenty-fourth ward	83,412,782	2,837,126
Germantown	18,504,400	616,813
	1,261,946,583	41,105,307

—The Conductors' Insurance Association adjourned yesterday afternoon, to meet next year in Chicago.

—Yesterday afternoon, at Delaware avenue and Laurel streets, Charles Garvey fell from his cart and was run over and killed instantly. The body was removed to the house of the deceased, No. 605 Tamarind street.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¾.

—Immense hauls of codfish are reported.

—One of the Anglo-American cables is again injured near Newfoundland.

—The corner-stone of the War Memorial Hall, at Harvard, was laid yesterday.

—Late advices from the Red River territory make it appear that good order prevails there.

—Patrick Woods, imprisoned for assaulting Congressmen Porter, was discharged yesterday, having served his term.

—The charred remains of two men, who had been burned at the stake by Indians, were recently discovered in Arizona.

—Hon. O. P. Morton, the new Minister to England, will be in Washington in ten or twelve days to receive his instructions.

—Delegates from various Canadian Boards of Trade are now in session at Montreal, discussing matters of commercial interest.

—A man named Wilson was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree, at Hartford, Conn., and sentenced to death. He told the Judge that to be hanged would be an act of mercy compared to being compelled to live in the Connecticut State Prison.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

LATE BALLOON ADVICES—PARIS TRANQUIL—A STEAM MITRAILLEUSE—THE ALSACE AND LORRAINE QUESTION—THE APPROACHING BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS—THE LULL BEFORE THE STORM.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

General Treskow commands the Prussian army destined for service in the south of France. Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasburg by the bombardment, and the number of persons rendered houseless reaches 10,000. Subscriptions for their relief are general throughout Germany. King William reviewed the 6th Prussian army corps at Versailles on October 5, and his headquarters were subsequently established at that place.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a balloon dispatch dated at Paris on Monday, which says that the demagogues have been defeated in their attempt to distract the provisional government; that the Mobiles behave well in front of the enemy, and that meat is scarce.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—[Special to the New York Times.]—A Brussels correspondent, writing on October 5, says: I have had an account of the doings of a nest of Imperialists assembled at Jersey. They are spending money profusely, and boasting what they can do through certain political connections in England. Rouher has been there, and Drouyn de L'Huys and a host of other notables. Marshal Leboeuf went over to the island at night, in a small boat. All this makes quite an excitement here. Mrs. Washburne is in Brussels, and receives letters frequently from her husband by balloon express.

It is stated in a Berlin dispatch that the cold language of the German press in regard to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is exciting the displeasure of Bismarck. If this is correct we may hope for peace.

The following was received this morning by balloon from Paris, and addressed on an open card, E. H. Kidder, Maiden lane, New York, by son George: "Tell my family I am in no danger. There are plenty of provisions here. The terrible stories manufactured by Bismarck regarding internal dissensions here are utterly false. The troops are in excellent condition."

By the same balloon, and bearing the same date, was received an open card from Wm. Dreyer to E. Dreyer, Fayette street, Baltimore, saying: "Our days are all occupied with perfecting our ambulances, of which we Americans are justly proud. There is no danger of famine for three months to come. The city is well provisioned and the troops are improving wonderfully. The city is quiet and very orderly, and there is no noise or disturbance."

Private letters, received by another balloon express, confirm the above statements.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—A messenger reached London to-day, with dispatches for the Tribune from Paris from September 30 to October 3.

Le Temps calculates the loss on Friday at 300 wounded and 400 killed. The object of the sortie was to blow up a bridge over the Seine, and to rouse the courage of the Parisians by obtaining a success where the Prussians were not supposed to be in force. Neither end having been attained, the besieged are consequently greatly depressed.

Rochefort has issued a poster begging the citizens not to construct private barricades. He says there must be unity in the system of interior defences.

The *Reveille* announces that the ultras do not intend to proceed to the revolutionary election tomorrow, because they hope the government intends to yield.

The prefect of police is actively engaged in an attempt to throw light upon Pietrie's connection with the periodical plots against the empire.

Documents discovered show that most of those plots were of the Imperial police, and that Pietrie and Lagrange were the principal movers. It is certain that Bautat received 20,000 francs for his services as a conspirator.

The complaints of the newspapers against the number of men who avoid military duty, by booking themselves in some capacity or other to the ambulance service, are becoming louder every day. Thomas Evans, the leading spirit of the American ambulances, has vanished, leaving the care of the ambulances to others.

Mr. Washburne says there are still about 2000 Americans in Paris, of whom about forty are women. Some remain to look after their homes, and others from curiosity.

The Tuileries correspondence reveals the fact that both Cassagnac and Jerome David were regular pensioners on the civil list. The cost of the baptism of the Prince Imperial was 898,000 (nearly $180,000). The cousins, male and female, of the Emperor, received 1,310,975 francs per annum; the Duke de Persigny, in two months, 60,000 francs; the Prince Sabbownozoski, the Countess Gajan, Madam Claude Vignon, General Morris and many others are down for various sums.

1200 francs was paid to General Du Failly for military plumes. The Duchess of Morichy, whose name continually appears, received 2,000,000 francs as a marriage portion. The son of the American Bonaparte had a pension of 30,000 francs, Madame Ratazzi of 24,000 francs, her sister, Madame Turr, the same, and the Marquis Perpoli 25,000 francs. The cousins, not contented with their pensions, were always getting extra allowances. Prince Achille Murat's debts the Emperor paid a dozen times. A system has been adopted by the authorities to make the stores hold out as long as possible.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Captain Schmitz, of the French artillery, and inventor of the mitrailleuse, has devised a new style of balloon for postal purposes.

A report in the *Journal Officiel* states that all the Mobiles have Chassepots and that 280,000 muskets of different kinds, chiefly "fabatieres," have been distributed among the Guards, Nationale, and 20,000 to the Francs-tireurs, and there are still 10,000 on hand.

The *Journal Officiel* contains two pages of extracts from the replies of prefects to a letter addressed to them at the commencement of July by the Minister of the Interior asking for a report upon the feeling of the country about the war. These extracts show, in the opinion of the prefects, that the nation was prepared to support the policy of the government but was not enthusiastic for war.

On Sunday evening the news of the fall of Strasburg and Toul was received by the government, and this morning it was made public.

In falling, says M. Gambetta, they cast a glance toward Paris, to affirm once more the unity and durability of the Republic, and they leave us as a legacy the duty to deliver them and the honor to revenge them.

The Boulevards were crowded; everyone was astonished, and many refused to credit the news.

TOURS, Oct. 6, via London.—General Regan reports from Chailly, on October 5, that he had reconnoitred toward Toury with three brigades of cavalry and infantry and a few guns. He reached Chisses at about seven o'clock, surrounded the village and took five Bavarians prisoners and some guns. General Ressayre's brigade turned the village on the right and the enemy's cavalry 500 strong, supported by 2600 infantry, were obliged to retreat precipitately towards Paris. The French pursued them for three hours' march beyond Toury. General Regan ascertained the presence with their forces of Prince Albert, of Saxe Meiningen, and Prince Albert, of Saxe Altenburg. A drove of cattle was captured by the French.

CHARTRES, Oct. 5, via Tours, Oct. 6.—Cannonading commenced this morning near Maintenon, a few miles northeast of this city.

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 5, via Tours, Oct. 6.—There was a combat yesterday near Soissons, and prisoners say that two regiments of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were defeated by the garrison. A report from General Regan, forwarded from Toury, shows a decided success achieved yesterday by the French troops under his command.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—[Special to New York Herald.] The conditions of the southern and northern German bund will be decided at the King's headquarters, Wurtemburg suggests autonomical difficulties, while Bavaria, under the influence of the ultimatums, desires a confederation untied by treaties.

A dispatch from Clermont says: "The Garde Mobile has no artillery, while every German force of 500 has a proportionate number of field guns. The Mobiles are discouraged, and, as far as I have seen, are anxious for a stoppage of the war. The Prussians will form a second complete cordon around Paris, about thirty leagues outside the one now surrounding the capital.

"It is evident that between Rouen and Clermont, within a day or two hence, the most serious engagement which has yet occurred between the Mobiles and German troops will occur. The former are moving up masses of troops from all points outside, to occupy the north of Picardy and the east of Normandy, the orders from Paris and Tours being to prevent the formation of the second cordon at any cost; but the hope of any successful defence of any towns in the north and northwest of France seems utterly hopeless, in the present broken condition of the scattered forces."

The ship Progress, from Philadelphia on July 21, for Hamburg, is aground at Schaarom.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES..... 6·02 MOON SETS..... 3·58
SUN SETS..... 5·33 HIGH WATER..... ..

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WM. W. PAUL,
WM. ADAMSON,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 15
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York v H.	Sept. 24
Angia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 24
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Sept. 24
Algeria	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 27
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 28
France	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
C of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool via H.	Oct. 18
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 8
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 8
Leopard	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 8
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 11
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Oct. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Chancellor, Conlin, Elsinore for orders, Workman & Co.
Br. brig Fassfern, Harris, Liverpool, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Fawn, Baker, Boston, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr M. B. Carlisle, Nortarop, Providence, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig C. V. Williams, Troyard, 7 days from Charleston, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Florence Nowell, Fennimore, from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr E. Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 6.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Catharine Moan, with iron ore, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 6.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
D. W. C. Stephens, A. V. Joslin, A. H. Griswold, A. Allison, W. T. Blessing, N. Bottsford, Robert Adams, S. A. Tanner, National, Melissa, Jas. Loughney, James Lord, General Foote, and Zouave, all with coal, for New York.
The F. McWilliams, G. R. Burrett, and Catharine Terrence, left with those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 7.—12 regular and 2 transient barges, 14 in all, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 6—10 A. M.—The pilot-boat Cope reports the bark Joshua Loring, from Gotteaburg, passed in yesterday, and the ship Tranquebar went to sea.

A bark from above is anchored off the Shears.

4 P. M.—In the harbor, bark Elena, brig Proteus, and a bark and four brigs unknown.

Gale still from N. E., and increasing, with every appearance of a heavy blow. Thermometer, 59.

MEMORANDA.

Sp. steamer Castilla, Brunet, for Barcelona, cl'd at New York yesterday.
Steamer Tarifa, Murphy, for Liverpool via New York, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Steamer Java, from New York for Glasgow, was was signalled off Moville yesterday.
Steamer Columbia, Van Sice, from Havana 1st, at New York 5th inst.
Steamer Sherman, Henry, from New Orleans 29th ult., at New York 5th inst.
Steamer Elizabeth, Jenkins, from New York, at Greytown, Nic., 3d ult.
Steamer Liberty, Reed, from New Orleans, at Havana 28th ult., to sail 30th for Baltimore.
Steamer Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 5th inst.
Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 5th instant.
Bark Elgin, Healy, for Philadelphia, remained at London 24th ult.
Brig Charlena, Lilan, at Havana 30th ult. from Sierra Morena, to clear for a port in the United States, with molasses.
Brig Minnie Miller, Miller, hence, at Charleston 5th inst.
Brig Clara, Joggins, fm Windsor for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 4th inst.
Brig Iza, Patterson, from St. Marys, Ga., at New York 5th inst. She was reported bound to Philadelphia.
Brig Minna Traub, True, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 5th inst.
Schr Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 4th inst.
Schrs General Banks, Ryder, and Baggaduce, Orcutt, hence, at Bangor 4th inst.
Schr Jennie F. Willey, Willey, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 4th inst.
Schr Mary R. Somers, Somers, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst.
Schrs Ocean Star, Woodman, hence for Portland, and L. T. Knight, Sherman, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr John H. Hancock, Crowell, cleared at Portland 4th inst. for Kennebunk, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 3d inst.
Schr John, Temple, hence, at Norfolk 4th inst.
Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 4th inst.
Schrs Louisa Fraser, Caroline Grant, and Frank and Emily, hence for Boston, were at anchor in Dutch Island harbor 3d inst.
Schr New Zealand, Lowe, from St. John, N. B., for Wilmington, Del., at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Schrs Mattie E. Taber, Aldrich; West Wind, Townsend; Fannie Hamner, Brooks; Richard Law, Eldred; and Ella Townsend, Baker, sailed from Providence 4th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr A. D. Scull, hence, at New London 3d inst.
Schr G. B. Murray, Murray, hence for Newport, sailed from New London 3d inst.
Schrs George Newkirger, Smith; Joseph H. Haddell, Jr., Sharp; Rebecca W. Haddell, Maloy; H. B. McCauley, Cain; Mary J. Russell, Smith; and Maryland, Green, from Boston for Philadelphia, arrived at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Schrs Maggie P. Smith, Grace; Sarah J. Bright, Shaw; J. B. Vandusen, Corson; R. W. Tull, Robbins; A. H. Edwards, Bartlett; and D. S. Siner, Huntley, from Boston for Philadelphia; L. P. Pharo, Henderson, from Lynn for do.; Hannibal, Cox, from Bangor for do.; George H. Prescott, from Vinalhaven for do.; St. Elmo, Davis, from Salem for do.; Mary H. Westcott, Gandy, from Lynn for do.; E. K. Vaughn, Risley; A. S. Gannon, Cobb; Sarah L. Simmons, Landy; and Niagara, Townsend, from Boston for do., arrived at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer City of Limerick, at New York from Liverpool via Queenstown, brought 307 passengers.

The steamer Tyree, at New York from St. Domingo, reports that the United States ships Vantic, Swatara, and Nantasket were still at Samana Bay.

The iron steamer South Carolina sailed from Charleston last night with the largest cargo ever cleared from that city for New York, consisting of 1,250,000 lbs. of cotton, rice, flour, etc. The draft was only 11 feet 4 inches.

Insurance on the steamer Nebraska, from New York, had been advanced to ten guineas per cent. before she was heard of. She passed Pastuel on Wednesday night, steaming slowly.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ENGLAND—GOODWIN SANDS.—Notice is hereby given that on or about the 1st of November next the buoy at the Goodwin Knoll, which is at present marked in angular stripes of black and white, will be changed in color to black. Mariners are cautioned with reference to this buoy that it is intended for guidance in the navigation of the Gulf Stream, and that it is not advisable to pass between it and the North Sand Head lightship.

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the Institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

PRIMARY AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street (First floor).

Fine rooms, well ventilated, with large playground attached. Full corps of instructors. Early application desirable. For further particulars of this department, apply to MISS E. H. COMLY, at the School rooms.

REFERENCES:

Jay Cooke, Esq., B. B. Comegys, H. C. Lea, Dr. William Hunt, Dr. E. Wilson, John Wanamaker, and others. 10 4 tf

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 19. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

FILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 16tf

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE on Chesnut street, west of Broad. Four-story brick main and three-story double back building. Eight chambers, saloon parlor, sitting-room, library, verandah, dining-room, two kitchens, bathrooms, water closets, etc., two heaters, etc. In good order and repair. Lot 22 by 235 feet to Sansom street. Possession with deed.

ROBERT GRAFFEN & SON,
10 5 wfm3t No. 537 PINE Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 12t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, NEWLY furnished house, finely located. Apply on the premises, No. 1538 N. BROAD Street, from 9 to 12 o'clock. 10 6 3t*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent. payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
O. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[5 13fmwf

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6·46 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Kwansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Sept. 15, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8 25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9 45 P. M.

Abington at 2 35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·20 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3 15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

9·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	10 A. M. & 12·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

THE final issue of the war between Germany and France continues to be involved in doubt, notwithstanding the immense military superiority of the invaders. In any ordinary contest the hard blows already dealt by the Germans would have conquered a peace. But they have to encounter the double difficulty arising from the absence of a regular government with which to treat, and from their determination to exact conditions which are to the last degree distasteful to the French people. The latter seem to be as determined to retain, or rather to regain, Alsace and Lorraine as the Germans are to permanently possess these coveted provinces, and both combatants are resolved to submit this issue solely to the arbitrament of arms. The French will no more listen to reason or argument on this question than the people of the loyal States would to propositions for a surrender of national territory to the Rebellion. When they are told that the Prussian force is overwhelming, they answer that it will not continue to be so after their new recruits are drilled. When they are admonished that the invaders now actually occupy the disputed territory, and that it is madness to attempt to drive them out, they answer that they will nevertheless succeed in accomplishing this difficult task, and that their triumph is a mere question of time. When they are warned that their capital must fall, they answer that the Prussians are unable to capture it, but that even if this terrible disaster follows on the heels of Weissenburg, Gravelotte, and Sedan, they will still struggle on; that a large portion of their national strength in men and money is concentrated in Southwestern France, which will prolong the contest in spite of all discouragements; and that, as the English were driven from their country after occupying portions of it for hundreds of years, they will drive out the Germans. Sooner or later, they contend, the tide of battle will turn. They claim that they have hundreds of thousands of men constantly drilling inside of the walls of Paris, and many more taking lessons in soldiership outside of the confines of that city; that time tells in their favor; that a hostile population becomes every day more effective in harassing the communications of the invaders; and that if they can but win one brilliant victory, it will arouse an electric enthusiasm fatal to the Prussian army.

On the other hand, the Germans are apparently proceeding in their investment of Paris with the same regularity and activity they have displayed in their previous operations. They count confidently upon the speedy fall of the powerful capital, and they seem to anticipate that after its capture effective resistance against such terms as they may choose to impose will be impossible.

Cannons, bombs, needle-guns, chassepots, mitrailleuses, infernal machines, starvation, misery, bloodshed, death, must decide this stern debate; but how it will terminate remains scarcely less of a mystery than when the first guns were fired at Saarbrucken.

ARREST OF LYONS AND MASON.

IT is reported that Ned Lyons, alias Landman, the Navy Yard burglar, with George Mason, the burglar whose bail was declared forfeited a few days ago, and another eminent professor of the art of burglary, have been captured at Warsaw, New York. Lyons is held in Warsaw on several charges, and there is a strong probability that he will be convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment before our courts can have an opportunity to investigate his case. If it can be so managed that he and Mason will be sentenced upon a variety of counts both here and in Warsaw, the public will have cause for congratulation. These men are known to be among the most expert and daring burglars in the country, and their operations, both here and in New York State, were but episodes of a regular professional tour which they were making. If they can be safely locked up in a penitentiary under sentences that will detain them for a long series of years, a blow of the most decided character will be inflicted upon the organization of the gang to which they belong. This gang is now an object of terror to bank officers, merchants, and all who have valuable personal property, and the officers of the law owe it to themselves and to the public to leave nothing undone that will aid in putting these two ringleaders where they will not be able any longer to inflict injury upon the honest portion of the community.

We understand that the identification of Lyons was due to the exertions of Recorder Givin, who has spared no pains or expense to remedy, as far as possible, the serious mistake he committed in releasing the thief upon straw bail. While Mr. Givin's blunder in this affair was grievous in the extreme, credit must be given him for his efforts to retrieve it to the utmost of his ability. At the same time, the identification of Lyons was due quite as much to good luck as to good management; and his case and that of Mason will be a warning to all officers of justice empowered to decide upon the fitness of bail offered for notorious criminals to exercise a more rigid scrutiny than ever into the character of the security. Mason was released upon the bond of a professional bail-goer, who was well aware of the character of his man and the risks he ran; and as Mason, owing to his professional engagements in a neighboring State, was not on hand when his case was called in court, his bail has been declared forfeited. If it is true that he has been arrested, and he is produced here, an effort will undoubtedly be made to release John Stephenson, the professional bail-goer who turned him loose upon society after he was once fairly in the the clutches of the law, from the penalty to which he is now liable. We hope sincerely that the Judges will not show Stephenson any favor in this matter, but will decide that he is not entitled to consideration, and that he must pay the penalty to which he subjected himself when he interfered in behalf of Mason. Stephenson is well known to be good for the amount of Mason's bail bond, and it was for this reason that the Court was obliged to accept him. If he can now be made to suffer, a check will be placed upon the business of professional bail-going, and consequently upon the thieves who by the payment a few hundred dollars are able to either escape or to prey upon society while waiting for trial.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

IF our ancestors had selected the site for what is now known as Independence Hall with exclusive reference to their own convenience, and to the centre of business and population in their day, it would have been located near Front and Market or Front and Chesnut. They had sense enough and patriotism enough, however, to see that "westward the star of empire takes its way," carrying with it business as well as population and buildings, and to erect the great public edifice of their period on the outskirts of the city, as it then existed. Stupidity and selfishness should not be allowed to prevent us from adopting a similar policy now. The advocates of Washington Square tell us that it is now the business centre, and this assertion may be nearly correct, but they tax public credulity fearfully when they aver that business centres do not change. Who does not know that there has been a westward business movement of at least three squares during the last ten or fifteen years? Why were the newspaper offices which advocate Washington Square removed from Third or Fourth and Chesnut streets to Sixth or Seventh and Chesnut? Why was the Post Office removed from Third and Chesnut to Fifth and Chesnut? Why are the fashionable stores and the leading hotels which were formerly located east of Sixth street now nearly all located west of Eighth street? Why was the Mermantile Library removed from Fifth street to Tenth? Why are some of the comparatively new banks and insurance offices located west of Eighth street? Why have merchants who formerly did an immense business on Second street opened stores on or west of Eighth street? Why have hundreds of dwellings on Walnut, Chesnut, and Arch streets, west of Sixth, been converted into offices or stores during the last few years? There is but one answer to these interrogations. Business, as well as population, moves westward. If Washington Square is the business centre to-day, it cannot long remain so in this progressive age; and if business moves westward as rapidly during the next twenty-five years as it has during the last quarter of a century, by the time the proposed new public buildings are erected, Broad and Market will be as near to the business centre as Washington Square, while for the accommodation of future generations, as well as of the masses of the people, it will be infinitely the best site.

PORTRAITS OF OUR MAYORS.

MR. W. F. SMITH started a good artistic idea in Select Council yesterday, which both chambers endorsed, and which we believe will be cordially approved by all the citizens of Philadelphia. This was to appoint a joint committee to ascertain the cost of procuring portraits of the Mayors of Philadelphia since consolidation: and we presume that if the artists are found to be sufficiently reasonable in their charges, Councils will readily consent to appropriate the funds necessary for carrying out the idea. We believe that there are photographs and other authentic likenesses of Judge Conrad, the first Mayor after consolidation, in existence, while all of his successors are still living: and they are all fine subjects for artistic treatment. Judge Conrad had a noble physiognomy, while it would be difficult to find four more characteristic heads than those which adorn the shoulders of Richard Vaux, Alexander Henry, Morton McMichael, and Daniel M. Fox. The portraits of these gentlemen will make an excellent beginning for a municipal portrait gallery that will be one of the attractions of the new municipal buildings to be erected upon Penn Squares. There are half-a-dozen artists at least in Philadelphia who could paint these portraits in an eminently satisfactory manner, and at the very highest price that is likely to be charged by the painters of the best reputation the cost of procuring them cannot be sufficiently great to cause much hesitation about the propriety of giving the order. The city of Philadelphia in its corporate capacity has done little or nothing to encourage artists, and if it were possible to extend Mr. Smith's proposition so as to include the portraits of all the Mayors of Philadelphia from the foundation of the city, the artists would have cause to rejoice and we would obtain at once a gallery of pictures of the greatest interest and value.

OUR DEMOCRATIC POLICE.

THE following circular, which has been issued by the Democratic City Executive Committee to the members of the police force, speaks for itself. Mayor FOX, in his last message to Councils, set forth in a very explicit manner the fact that the police force was entirely too small to perform in a proper manner its legitimate duties of guarding the lives and property of our citizens, and yet the Democratic managers are able to make use of the men to promote their party interests at the coming election. The Mayor may perhaps say with regard to this circular that he never endorsed it or countenanced the use of the police in the manner indicated, but it is certain that the Mayor has done nothing to put a stop to the outrage, and the merest tyro in politics knows that if any policeman refuses to obey the behests of the committee he will, in a very brief space of time, be retired to private life. The police force is supported by the tax-payers for the performance of specific duties, and it is an outrage of the grossest description for them to be turned into political machines. Independently of the impropriety of the circular, it is obvious that while the policemen are acting as Democratic canvassers they cannot be attending to their legitimate duties, and the consequence is that the city will be left to take care of itself. This circular will give our citizens an insight into the manner in which affairs will be managed wherever the Democrats get the upper hand, and its perusal ought to decide any wavering voter who is yet undetermined as to how he will cast his ballot on Tuesday next:—

NO. 724 SANSOM STREET,
Philadelphia, September 29, 1870.

To ——— ———

Gentlemen—You have been assigned to canvass the —— division of the —— ward.

We desire it to be done in the following manner:—Obtain a printed list of the registered voters of the above named divisions, and with the list proceed through the division. Ask at each house the name of the man residing therein, at the same time ascertain his politics, examine the list to ascertain whether the name given corresponds with the name upon the list. If it does not, and his name be not upon the list, and he a Democratic voter, see that he has it placed upon the registry on Saturday next, October 1, 1870. Do not neglect this, it is all important.

Mark opposite the name of each Democrat the letter D; opposite the name of each the Republican, R; opposite the name of each man who has moved from the division the word "moved," and opposite the name of each man who is not a voter the words "no voter." After you have thoroughly and completely canvassed your division, and marked the list in the manner above described, you will return it to the Democratic canvasser of the above-named division on Friday evening next, September 30, 1870, so that he may correct any errors existing therein.

On Saturday and Monday, the 1st and 3d days of October, you will remain at the place appointed for the sitting of the canvassers in the division you have been assigned to, to render such assistance as the *Democratic canvasser* may request.

By order of the Democratic candidates.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman.
GEORGE MCGOWAN, Secretary.

IT will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the President of the Trades Union Anti-Coolie League and President of the National Hall meeting brands as a falsehood the assertion made in the advertising columns of the *Morning Post* of the 6th inst., that the Trades Union League had denounced Hon. William D. Kelley and pledged itself to support General William B. Thomas. The pretended resolutions were pure inventions, and we are astonished to learn that the *Post*, after inserting them, neglected or refused to expose the fraud this morning, after it had been informed by Mr. Mowbray that no such resolutions were adopted. The prospects of General Thomas must be desperate when such despicable and dishonest tricks are perpetrated in his behalf, and they will serve to make his demagogism on the Chinese question more ridiculous and revolting than ever.

THE *Age* expresses great admiration for the Thomas platform on the Chinese question. It is much more ultra than the resolution adopted by the late Democratic State Convention in New York, for that merely opposed the coolie system without venturing to prohibit voluntary immigration from China or any other portion of the world. But the *Age*, like the General, cares nothing for the traditionary policy of the country, for treaties, or for common sense, and it is satisfied only with the sublime doctrine that the Chinese "have no right to *come hearr at all!*"

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—In another column will be found a card from Captain John V. Creely, setting forth his position in the Congressional canvass, and detailing, evidently in a truthful way, the manner in which the nomination was made. Captain Creely's card will be found interesting to every voter in the district, and should at least receive attention at the hands of the voters of that district.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ TO THE WORKINGMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.—As President of the Trades Union Anti-Coolie League, and as the President of the meeting held by that body at National Hall on Wednesday evening, it becomes my duty to warn you of a falsehood by which it is attempted to deceive you. The advertising columns of the "Morning Post" of October 6 contain resolutions denouncing Hon. William D. Kelley, and pledging the League to support General William B. Thomas for Congress. The advertisement states that they were unanimously adopted, and a paragraph in the editorial column refers to them as having been passed. Now, I hereby certify that none of these resolutions were even proposed to or considered by the meeting, and that the advertisement is a falsehood and forgery.

WILLIAM MOWBRAY,
President of the Trades Union Anti-Coolie League and President of the National Hall meeting. 10 7 2t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. E. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The great importance of the approaching Congressional election to the interests of our city, and being the regular Republican nominee for Congress in the Second district, the time has arrived when I should lay before the people a short but complete statement of my reasons for asking their support.

I claim to be the regular Republican nominee for three reasons:—

I. That I was nominated by the convention held Wednesday, June 15, 1870, in accordance with the rules governing the Republican party.

II. That a majority of the whole number of delegates voted for me, having received 40 votes out of 68.

III. That I was renominated by the convention held Tuesday, September 13, 1870, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, receiving 44 votes out of 68.

As soon as Mr. O'Neill was defeated in the nomination, the influence of all the United States Government departments within the city (Revenue, Post Office, Custom House, Mint, Arsenal, Navy-Yard, etc., etc.), was brought to bear upon the various ward executive committees to induce them to send such representatives only to the City Executive Committee as would favor Mr. O'Neill. In this they succeeded, and to-day a majority of the Republican City Executive Committee hold office under the United States and city governments.

Mr. O'Neill then appealed to the City Executive Committee, protesting against my recognition as the regular nominee by that body. His plan was to have the whole matter referred to a sub-committee consisting of the members of the City Committee who represented the wards comprising the Second Congresional district. To secure a majority of said sub-committee, the seats of Messrs. Peak and Everly, of the First and Twenty-sixth wards, were contested. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Hahn, Porter, McCullough, Hong, and Albright, was appointed, to whom these contested seats were referred. Of this committee, Messrs. Porter and McCullough, representing the Eighth and Tenth wards, were delegates for Mr. O'Neill at the convention of June 15. Now what was the consequence? Messrs. Peak and Everly were thrown out and Lutz and McBride (both O'Neill men) admitted, although it was positively and distinctly shown that in the First ward Mr. Peak received a majority of the votes cast and that a friend of Mr. O'Neill's seized the credentials of the Ward Executive Committee, and whilst destroying them drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the first man who dared interfere. In McBride's case the testimony showed that the Twenty-sixth Ward Executive Committee consisted of fifty-one members, and that out of these 51 McBride received 17 and Everly 34 votes.

After the organization of the City Committee, the matter was referred to this sub-committee, in accordance with the plan above mentioned. This committee consisted of Messrs. Lutz, Porter, Hill, McCullough, and McBride, three of whom are Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, McBride, Porter, and McCullough, the latter two also delegates of Mr. O'Neill's. Hill is Collector of Delinquent Taxes and from Mr. O'Neill's ward, the Ninth, and Lutz Alderman of the First ward.

When Mr. O'Neill and myself appeared before this committee, I protested against its jurisdiction for the following reasons:—

I. That a Congressman was a State officer, and that the highest political authority in the State, to wit, the State Central Committee, was the only power that could decide contests for the nomination for that office.

II. That the City Committee was a local committee, whose jurisdiction extended only to city and county officers.

III. That the State of Pennsylvania was divided into twenty-four Congressional districts, and that, with the exception of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Twenty-second, the districts were composed of a combination of counties, 5 consisting of a combination of 2 counties, 3 of 3, 3 of 4, 5 of 5, and 1 of 8.

IV. That in the Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards of the city of Philadelphia and Bucks county, no provision in the rules was made for the election of delegates in the city wards so long as they should be connected with Bucks county in the formation of a Congressional district. See section II, rule 5.

V. That if a dispute should arise in any of these districts no one County Committee could decide, but the whole matter in dispute would have to be referred to the State Central Committee.

VI. That if the State Central Committee had jurisdiction in one case, they had it in all.

I also, in the presence of Mr. O'Neill and the committee, stated that I would do anything to settle the dispute harmoniously and quietly, as there were already sufficient dissatisfaction and strife in the ranks of our party, and offered the following propositions, to wit:—

I. To appear with Mr. O'Neill before the State Central Committee, submit the facts, and abide by its decision.

II. To refer the matter to a committee of six, Mr. O'Neill to select three and myself three, none of whom should hold office under either City, State, or General Government. That the committee should be sworn in our presence, then submit the evidence, and abide by the decision of a majority. If the committee should be evenly divided, allow them to select a seventh, whose decision should be final, and from which there should be no appeal.

III. To go before the people, hold a new delegate election, have the inside officers sworn in our presence, and then go into convention.

IV. To reconvene the convention, and if possible mutually agree upon a chairman of the temporary organization and a Committee on Credentials. If not, to allow the City Executive Committee to detail one of their number to effect a temporary organization, and also to appoint the Committee on Credentials. That whoever should receive a majority of the votes should be the recognized nominee.

I pledged myself that if under any of the above propositions Mr. O'Neill should be the favored one, I would support him with my whole strength and induce my friends to do likewise.

Mr. O'Neill rejected all of the above propositions, and would listen to nothing except the sub-committee of the City Executive Committee, consisting, as I have before shown, of three Assistant Assessors of Revenue, two of whom were his delegates, and the remaining two directly in his interests.

I then requested the committee to postpone the consideration of the case until the question of jurisdiction could be laid before the State Central Committee, which would convene at Altoona in a few days; promising that if the State Committee should overrule my plea of jurisdiction, to submit to the decision of the City Committee. Mr. O'Neill and I then left the room, and the committee, without notifying me as to whether or not they would admit or overrule my plea of want of jurisdiction, *and without examining a witness, with the exception of Mr. King, one of the O'Neill faction, reported in favor of Mr. O'Neill.* This was on Saturday, August 13. On Tuesday, August 16, the State Central Committee met at Altoona. I appeared before them, and notified them of the trouble in the Second district, and asked to be heard. After a lengthy debate the committee refused to hear me on account of the absence of Mr. O'Neill. It was, however, decided that they (the State Central Committee) had absolute jurisdiction over disputes arising in all the Congressional districts, and referred the dispute in the Second to their Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Leeds, chairman, Tittermary, Miller, and Elliott, of Philadelphia; Mackay, of Allegheny; Scranton, of Luzerne, and Garretson of Schuylkill. This committee was announced by the secretary, who read from his minutes, and acquiesced in by the chairman, Mr. John Covode.

Subsequently the Executive Committee met in Harrisburg on the 29th of August and September 2 and 6. Mr. O'Neill received notice to appear before said committee, but failed to do so. I appeared at each meeting with my papers, credential, and witnesses, some sixty in number. No quorum could be obtained until the meeting held September 6. The committee, without hearing any evidence, although the resolution agreed upon by the State Committee directed "that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said committee," adopted a set of resolutions ordering the reconvening of the convention, and selected one of their number, Charles A. Miller, to act as temporary chairman and also a committee on contested seats.

After the adoption by the Executive Committee of the resolution reconvening the convention, I proposed to Mr. O'Neill to acquiesce in the decision and meet in the convention with his delegates, pledging myself that if he should receive the nomination I would heartily endorse and support him. This he positively refused to do.

In compliance with the decision of the State Executive Committee, the convention reassembled on Tuesday, September 13, when I received the nomination a second time, having received 44 out of 68 votes.

In the meantime, fearing that the State Executive Committee was not wholly in Mr. O'Neill's interests, influence had been brought to bear upon Mr. Covode to repudiate the Executive Committee and appoint one which was wholly at the service of Mr. O'Neill. Through the trickery, duplicity, and treachery of honest (?) John Covode this was done, and a committee, consisting of Mahlon H. Dickinson (Chief Commissioner of Highways), Chairman, John E. Addicks (Health Officer), William R Leeds (Collector of Internal Revenue, Second district, and nominee for Sheriff), Pennypacker, of Chester, Horatio Gates Jones, Garrettson of Schuylkill, and Ewings of Allegheny.

This committee, acting as it did without authority, and in direct disobedience of the resolution agreed upon at Altoona, and without even notifying me, or attempting to give me an opportunity of being heard before them, adopted a resolution declaring that they had no jurisdiction in the matter.

These are the facts of the case, and if I had been permitted to have the evidence heard by either committee could have shown conclusively:—

I. That Mr. O'Neill is not the nominee, that he never received the nomination, *his delegates having bolted from the Convention.*

II. That a majority of the delegates were against him, 46 out of 68.

III. That there has never been a contest for a Congressional nomination in any district in the State where there have been such outrageous and stupendous frauds committed upon the people as there have in this.

IV. That on the part of Mr. O'Neill some of these frauds are as follows:—

1. Failure to comply with the rules relative to registering voters.

2. Striking legal voters from the registry, because in opposition to Mr. O'Neill.

3. That seven of his delegates were inside officers at the delegate election, judges of their own election.

4. Bribery of election officers by money and Government appointments.

5. Stuffing of ballot boxes.

6. Destruction of ballot boxes where the vote was against Mr. O'Neill, by a mob organized for that purpose.

7. Voting of men under the names of voters known to be deceased.

8. Voting known Democrats.

9. Voting on names of the removals from divisions.

10. Voting men from the Second, Third, and Fourth wards and residents of other cities.

11. Control and manipulation of the City Executive Committee by Mr. O'Neill, by showing among other things that Mr. O'Neill, upon several occasions, asserted "that he was all right—he had fixed the City Executive Committee, and that Creely would only have five votes in said committee."

The question to be determined is, Are party rules to be binding or not? Is it worth while for a man to exert himself to procure a nomination for office, and after having done so honorably, to have his nomination set aside by the City Executive Committee because a majority of said committee favor some other man?

Mr. O'Neill is not the nominee of the people of the Second district. He is the nominee of the City Executive Committee—a committee which should be for the good of the whole Republican party, but which, as at present constituted, is a partisan committee in the interests of, and controlled by, United States Government officials.

The real secret of the opposition to my nomination is simply this:—In the convention Mr. O'Neill did not have a delegate who did not hold office under the General Government, and which he had been instrumental in procuring. These men having failed to secure his nomination, it is now *"rule or ruin."* So long as they are holding position and draining the United States Treasury they are strict party men, but the moment they have to give place to others they become disorganizers.

The 11th of October will decide whether or not Mr. O'Neill, who, notwithstanding the printing of his name upon the ticket by the City Executive Committee, is running as an independent candidate, can be elected in opposition to the choice of the people.

I further desire to state that, willing to make any sacrifice of my personal interests for the benefit of my party, I have repeatedly offered to withdraw, provided Mr. O'Neill would do the same, and take up a new man. This he has steadily refused.

As to my position and views upon the leading questions of the day, I am strongly in favor of protection to American industry—no man can properly represent any portion of the State of Pennsylvania who is not; inflexibly opposed to the importation of coolie labor in any form, deeming it degrading to the intelligent, educated workingmen of the country, and in opposition to the principles of our republican institutions, and pledge myself that if elected will do all in my power to secure such legislation as will effectually prevent coolie importation. I am opposed to the granting of the public lands for merely speculative purposes. The future welfare of our country demands their reservation for the benefit of actual settlers. And, finally, am as sound upon, and as true to, all Republican principles, as any man in the Republican party.

I remain, very respectfully,

JOHN V. CREELY.

☞ TO WHICH PARTY DOES HE BELONG? General William B. Thomas—Dear Sir:—Yesday I received a note from you enclosing two tickets—one Republican, the other Democratic—and a number of stickers, with your name as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth district. Enclosed in the note was an appeal to me for my vote. Now, as I am a party man, and always wish to vote understandingly, if you will answer me one question, I can then determine whether to vote for you or not. And, I doubt not, there are many other voters in the district who would like to have the question answered, and who will be governed in casting their vote by your answer. The question is—Are you a Republican or a Democrat? An answer will oblige at least one voter in the

10 7 2t FIFTEENTH WARD.

☞ THE RARE OLD PLAYERS. An entirely new Lecture by

CHARLES W. BROOKE,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured on and after Saturday, Oct 8, at Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 10 6 tf

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH SESSION, 1870-71.

The regular Lecture of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 10th, and continue until the first of March. Fee for the full Course, $140.

R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
10 6 3t Dean Medical Faculty.

☞ JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—THE General Introductory to the course will be delivered by Professor S. H. DICKSON, M. D., on MONDAY, October 10, at 3 P. M. 10 7 3t

☞ TO THE VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.—The undersigned, as Citizens of Philadelphia, impressed with the growing importance of placing trustworthy and intelligent persons in Public Offices, respectfully recommend to their fellow-citizens the election of

MR. WM. R. LEEDS TO THE SHERIFFALTY.

The proper administration of the office of Sheriff peculiarly exacts such qualifications, and Mr. Leeds is known to the undersigned as a gentleman who possesses them, and who is therefore worthy to receive the support and confidence of the people.

McKEAN, BORIE & CO.,
BENJAMIN BULLOCK'S SONS,
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RANDOLPH & JENKS,
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R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
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WILLIAM A. SIMPSON & SON,
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GROVE & BROTHER,
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CHARLES GIBBONS,
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ALEXANDER HENRY,
CHARLES M. PREVOST,
JOHN P. VERREE,
N. B. BROWNE,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS,
NATHAN HILLES,
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
BARTON H. JENKS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
SPENCER ROBERTS,
JOHN RICE,
HENRY BUMM,
CHARLES GILPIN,
WILLIAM B. KERN,
HECTOR TYNDALE,
HENRY B. BENNERS,
DAVID WALLACE,
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
EDWARD BROWNING,
F. T. WALTON,
HENRY D. MOORE,
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
COFFIN COLKET,
HENRY CARTWRIGHT,
JOHN H. MURPHY,
SAMUEL C. COOK,
JOHN H. CHAMBERS,
HENRY C. HOWELL. 10 7 2t

☞ WHERE SHALL THE COURT HOUSE BE LOCATED?—This is an exceedingly important question. And how shall it be answered? There are two factions, each having a favorite theory as to the location of the new building. One party strongly asserts that it shall stand where it is now, at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut, that this spot is the centre of the city, and that litigants, lawyers, and witnesses will be seriously inconvenienced if it be put anywhere else. This party forgets the immense growth of the city, and that some of the old landmarks, which were once so prominent, no longer exist; that the tide of business has flowed during the last ten years, and is still flowing almost monthly, in a western direction.

A simple fact will be sufficient. It will be remembered that in 1845, the Messrs. Bailey, Levy, and others of equal note had their places of business in Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth, that Farr and the Messrs. Keily, well known as fashionable and artistic tailors, had their shops in the same locality. Where are they now? The Keilys at Juniper and Chesnut; Hadeigh, Levy's successor, in Chesnut street, near Eleventh; the Messrs. Bailey at the corner of Twelfth and Chesnut; and George W. Farr in Ninth street, near Market. All these are sharp, keen men of business, and had not the times urged it, would never have moved their business localities. They pay higher rents where they now are, and make as much money as before. Now, should the Court House be moved to West Penn Square, these men and a hundred others are as near the new Court House as the old. Again, say the advocates of the Washington Square building, it will be so much farther for a Market street merchant, if he have a suit, to go to Penn Square. Not a bit. The street cars seem to completely obviate distances, and it is no more inconvenience for a suitor and his witnesses to be at Penn Square than at Chesnut street. The time expended is the same, the trouble of arriving there the same, and there will be certainly no more time expended in the trial of a case at Broad street than at Sixth and Walnut streets. As far as the Criminal Court is concerned, it will be precisely the same, as the parties in that court are generally brought up in the van. The lawyers will be compelled to move their professional Lares and Penates a little further westward, and that will be the only inconvenience. 1t

1113 CHESNUT STREET 1113

The Subscribers having formed a Copartnership upon the 1st ultimo for the prosecution of a general UPHOLSTERY and CURTAIN BUSINESS, would most respectfully inform the public that they will open on SATURDAY, October 8, a choice selection of entirely New Goods in Laces, Brocatelles, Striped and Plain Terrys, Table and Piano Covers, Cretonnes, etc., all of which they have marked TEN PER CENT. BELOW the prevailing prices of the past year, notwithstanding a corresponding ADVANCE on account of the European War.

M. Stevenson,
C. P. Schwemmer.

STEVENSON
&
SCHWEMMER,

10 7 3t*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1870.

An Ice Question and a Nice Question.

The question as to where, next summer, we are to procure our ice, is one of the most interesting and engrossing that can possibly occur to the mind of the modern housekeeper. It is a complicated question, too, and one which, like the origin of evil, it is impossible for some intellects to understand. Still, none of us are so stupid as not to realize the significance of the fact that an Ice Consumers' Company has been organized, and that the object of the company is to furnish ice to every one at a reasonable rate. Since it took its rise in New York, it may fairly take rank as a metropolitan "ism," and be entitled to notice here.

In the early part of the present year Mr. French, of French's Hotel, was in the act of making arrangements with the Washington Ice Company, the object of which arrangements was to supply his hotel at moderate price. The company's book-keeper agreed to supply the ice up to the 1st of June for three dollars per ton, and from the 1st of June to the 1st of December for three and a half dollars. Soon after this agreement was consummated, the company raised its price to twenty dollars per ton. When reminded of the terms of their contract with Mr. French, the company declared that it had never authorized the action of its book-keeper, and it subsequently discharged that gentleman for maintaining that, in making the agreement, he had acted strictly in accordance with its instructions. Mr. French, on the other hand, refused to pay the twenty dollars per ton, and attempted to get ice on better terms from other companies. The other companies, however, as though in league with the Washington Company, absolutely refused to be any more accommodating than it was, and ultimately Mr. French was compelled to pay the bills presented by the Washington Company. The last named association, however, far from taking any blame upon itself, asserts that the newspapers are responsible for the whole business. It declares that if the press had "kept mum," and not been so officious in informing the ice-dealers of Maine of the increased value of ice, those ice-dealers would not have become so exorbitant, and the company might have had bought ice from them at two dollars a ton and shipped it for one and a half. These excuses, however, were not persuasive enough to prevent Mr. French from taking certain measures to protect himself from the rapacity of the ice companies. Of course he found plenty of fellow-sufferers to join him, and the result of the efforts of these gentlemen was the formation of the company which is now known as the Consumers' Ice Company. Philadelphia ought to be interested, no less than New York ought to be, in knowing what this company has done, is doing, and intends to do, for Philadelphians certainly suffered enough last summer from the unexampled prices which were asked by ice-dealers. It has purchased land at a point on the Hudson opposite Germantown, a few miles above Catskill, and has already spent on the blasting alone more money than it paid for the ground. It is building an ice house two hundred feet by four hundred, and capable of holding sixty thousand tons of ice. The ice is to be shipped in barges by way of the Hudson, and so many hotel-keepers have interested themselves in the movement, that a great deal of patronage has been transferred to it from the Washington Company. At any rate the new company (the Consumers') is fully organized under the laws of the State, and its capital, to start with, consists of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The principal supporters of the enterprise pledge their word that they are willing to spend millions rather than that the enterprise shall fall through, and the old order of extortion be continued. If these things are so, perhaps we may be justified in looking forward to next summer with some degree of confidence. We have suffered so much from a sordid spirit in the old ice companies, that we have one of the strongest motives to encourage the new.

A Correction Asked.

Will you permit me to make a brief statement in refutation of some remarks which I have observed in one or two of the Philadelphia newspapers, and which are in disparagement of theatrical criticism in New York in general? Fortunately for the truth of what I have to say, I am placed in such circumstances as qualify me to be something of a judge in that matter, and if my judgment proves worthless it is because of some fault or deficiency in myself, not because of those circumstances.

Among the dramatic editors, then, connected with the New York press, you will find some of the best writers and some of the worst writers in the country. You will find men who can write purer English than is written by the same class of men in London, and the expression of whose just judgments is guided by a refined instinct and a pure poetic taste. You will find miserable pretenders, the poverty of whose English, the shallowness of whose ideas, and the profundity of whose ignorance make them objects of pity. You will find venal hack-writers who will habitually contradict themselves for five dollars, and who vibrate between the two extremes of puffery and blackguardism. You will find men of original thought and conscientious principle, and who, notwithstanding the conscientious principle, are biased by unconscious prejudice and equally unconscious mean personal feeling; and you will find men of generous sentiment whose culture does not by any means keep pace with their good intentions. You will find very, very few who devote their lives to their profession, and who make it their great object to know what truth is, and then to tell it. Still, even these *are* to be found. But when the critic of one widely-circulated newspaper goes into ecstacies over Carlotta Patti's "mezzo-soprano" voice, and the critic of another says of *Fazio* that it is a new dramatization from the French, or, when a third influential journal publishes a six-column article about Nilsson, I grant it seems, for the moment, as if little that is complimentary could with truth be said about the critical acumen and intelligence of the New York press. But against these instances I might array, by a careful gleaning among the daily, the weekly, and the Sunday New York newspapers, a set of fair intelligences and excellent judgments, quite numerous enough to outbalance those instances of ignorance and venality that I have named. In a word, a personal experience of some years teaches me that in no other American city will you discover more intelligence among dramatic critics than you will in New York—and in no city will you discover less.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT this evening the comedietta of *Delicate Ground*, the farce of *The Loan of a Lover*, and the protean sketches of Mr. W. H. Lingard will constitute the bill of entertainment.

A matinee will be given to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will have a farewell benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Leah" in the drama of *Leah, the Forsaken*.

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when *East Lynne* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Central Park* will be represented for the last time this evening and to-morrow afternoon.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *The Storming of Sedan* and other attractions will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme is announced for this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC to-morrow the second Hassler matinee will be given.

M'LLE CHRISTINE NILSSON is announced to appear at the Academy of Music next week, in three concerts, and a matinee—on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and Saturday afternoon. The sale of season tickets will commence to morrow at 9 o'clock at the Academy of Music.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Hon. William M. Bunn.

We have a young and energetic man, who, from his deportment and sociability, commands the respect of all his associates, and they are legion. When our country, in the dark hour of her trial, called for aid, Mr. Bunn was among the first to respond, and did his whole duty, while many of those who are now endeavoring to disparage his chances for election to the office for which he has been fairly nominated, were far in the rear, *deeply* moved at the inactivity it was at times necessary for the army to exhibit, and wondering why that noble army did not "move to the front!" How soon, when the danger is over, do these citizens forget the risks the soldier incurred on the battle-field, and speak of the claims of the citizen to be rewarded! You have ever advocated the soldier for promotion in the civic line as well as the military, and have pursued such a consistent course in this respect that you have trod rather roughly on the toes of some who have publicly announced that the soldier was "played out." Advocating, then, as you always have, the claims of those who have risked their lives in their country's defense, I know you will not neglect our candidate for Register of Wills, who is as strong a nominee as the Republican party could have made.

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DISSIPATION AND LATE HOURS.—After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to; but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up, and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared?—the languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances a single wine-glassful of PLANTATION BITTERS will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

THERE IS ONE branch of the Clothing business that is more difficult than any other, that is to make it a success. It is the cutting of Youths' and Boys' Clothing, the long experience of Rockhill & Wilson of over forty years, and the particular attention they have bestowed upon this branch of the business, that have made their house so popular with the ladies of Philadelphia and its surroundings. We are now supplied with the largest and most magnificent stock ever offered in the city, to which we invite the attention of the public.

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MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

AN EXPERIENCE of a third of a century has given L. Rice, Esq., of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, a knowledge of all the requisites of a first-class hotel. The popularity of that hotel indicates that the public appreciates his efforts to please.

HERNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," stickiest thing out.

MARRIED.

SAILER—REISKY.—On Thursday, October 6th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. L. Withrow, Mr. FRANK SAILER to Miss ANNA REISKY, daughter of James Reisky, Esq.

WHELEN—CANNELL.—On the 5th inst., at "Beechwood," near Torresdale, by the Rev. F. W. Beasley, D. D., RUSSELL N. WHELEN to VIRGINIA, daughter of S. W. Cannell.

WOOD—SAUSSER.—In Merchantville, N. J., on Thursday, October 6, 1870, by the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, A. GEORGE WOOD, of Cincinnati, to EMELINE A., daughter of B. F. Sausser, Esq., of formerly place.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On the 3d instant, EUGENIA, youngest daughter of Andrew H. and Sarah H. Campbell.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 629 North Fifteenth street, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

DUNGLISON.—At Tioga, October 6th, EDITH HALL, youngest daughter of J. Robley and Bella W. Dunglison, aged 11 months and 15 days.

SMITH.—On Sunday, October 2d, at her residence, near New Brunswick, N. J., Mrs. CHARLOTTE HOMMANN SMITH, widow of the late Rev. Isaac Smith.

HENTZ.—On the 4th instant, MRS. SUSAN, wife of Mr. Jacob Hentz, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 544 North Fifth street, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HINKSON.—On Wednesday, the 6th instant, J. EAGLE HINKSON, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 407 Broad street, Chester, Pa., on Saturday afternoon next, the 8th instant; to meet at the house at 3 o'clock.

HUNT.—On the morning of the 4th instant, at his residence, near Rancocas, N. J., JOHN HUNT, in the 79th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sixth-day morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment from Friends' Meeting House, at Darby, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

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DON'T GO OUT AFTER DARK

Without taking proper precautions against the chilliness of the evening. The days are still warm, but the nights are cool. If you go out without a light

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White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces (cups with handles)	65
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inch, per dozen	1·00
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A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 19

THE CHINESE AT NORTH ADAMS.

THEIR PROGRESS AS SHOEMAKERS—THEIR HABITS.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes from North Adams as follows:—

"It was not without some minor difficulties that the company of raw Chinese landed at Mr. Sampson's doors last June were transformed into the force of competent shoemakers who now make the bottomers' room of his factory hum like a beehive, every team at work, and not a white man to be seen in the hall. The obstacles of the want of a common language and the hostilities of the Crispins made the progress at the outset slow and halting. At first only indifferent instructors could be obtained, and with poor teachers the learners naturally made poor shoes, and there was the discouraging task of unlearning to be gone through. But at last exorbitant prices brought competent shoemakers to teach the new apprentices; and the expedient of hanging up a perfect shoe for each team to model from brought about the desired result, in that the imitative workmen avoided copying the casual errors and awkwardness of their teachers. Then the progress became steady; and those qualified by experience to judge, say it has been quite worthy to compare with that of any set of green hands of any nationality during the same length of time. In the whole company of seventy-five there were found three men inclined to take things easily, and to reflect with equanimity on the fact that their wages were paid by the month and not by the job. A happy thought put these men into the same team, where they could hinder nobody but each other, and where any disposition to idle over the work would be at once apparent; and the "lazy team" now does as much work as any in the room. With this single exception, there has been universal ambition to advance as fast as it was deemed best to have progress made; and the result has been completely satisfactory.

"The way in which this progress was regulated is curious, and worth noting for the benefit of other manufacturers who may, in the course of human events, find themselves charged with the task of educating Oriental workmen. When the room got 'fairly to going' Mr. Foreman Ah Sing, otherwise Charlie, informed his men that they might see how much they could do in the week. The result was recorded, and the next week they tried it again. There was an advance in the number but the slightest possible deterioration in the quality of the shoes made. The boys were hurrying too much; so the word was given to hold on, make only the number of cases already reached, and make them well. At once the desired improvement was visible, without any loss of speed. Then the system of 'stints' was resorted to, for a change. Each team was given a certain number to be done in the day, and done well, the men to have all time saved for leisure. The emulation thus produced worked the best results. Some smart teams finished their stint at three o'clock; nearly all at five, the regular hour of closing being six. Thus the ambition of the new hands is guided; what is gained in the quantity of shoes made is not lost in the quality of the product; and the progress is both swift and steady. In a solitary instance there was found a little carelessness, an inclination to get the stint done early at the cost of a little rough workmanship in the shoe; but Ah Sing's understanding of his men and ready wit were again prompt with a remedy. The careless team was docked fifty cents or so on wages. The Chinaman's tender spot was found—a weakness not so very unlike that of the average Yankee that we can afford to sneer at it—and there has been no more cause for complaint in the character of the shoes completed by that team. This week there are no stints; the room is doing all it can; and the result will be a gain of ten cases on the former maximum.

"Three of the Chinese have been taught the use of the difficult and intricate pegging machine. They learned readily and well, spoiling fewer shoes in the process than any green hands who have learned the trade in the same shop before them. And what they know they know not superficially but thoroughly. They understand their machines as a Yankee would, and can oil them, put them in order, and take them to pieces if need be, as well as they work them.

"The number of shoes which the smartest Chinese team can turn out in a given day is not yet equal to that which a veteran trio of shoemakers of Caucasian blood has been able to finish in the same time. There is no apparent reason why the same rate of work should not be reached eventually; but three months of practice is too soon to look for it. Nevertheless the shoemakers even now accomplish the same amount of work in a month which the same number of white Crispins have done. It is the old story of the hare and the tortoise. The Chinamen work steadily along from the week's beginning to the week's end, and, what is still more in contrast with the experience of the employers of white mechanics as they average in our day, the Chinamen begin promptly at the week's beginning again. The representative smart man of the Crispin lodge does his ninety pairs of shoes a day for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; lies off to rest Thursday; works again, perhaps, on Friday; stops in the middle of the day Saturday, takes his wages, and proceeds to spend them. He is missing on the following Monday and Tuesday—perhaps driving a fast horse, perhaps drinking in the saloon, perhaps visiting his sweetheart in the next town, perhaps gone to Boston to see the sights, possibly reading Æschylus in his private room or canvassing his district in support of Mr. Wendell Phillips—at any rate absent from his bench at the shop; throwing the team to which he belongs into confusion, and materially reducing his tally and the aggregate production of the factory. Perhaps when he returns to work in the middle of the week his hands are trembling, his eyes dimmed with Æschylus, his interest more fixed on Mr. Wendell Phillips than on his last, and so the shoe he throws into the heap is not equal to the smart man's usual standard. None of these things happen to Ah My. He likes his work so well that in the summer mornings he is found at his post at a quarter before 6, three-quarters of an hour before the time when the working day begins. He is glad when the day is ended, to be sure; and jumps about and chatters as merrily as a boy let loose from school; but he never anticipates the hour at this end of the day, and his shoes are alike on all days of the week. He even ignores that great New England festival of cattle show, which the Crispin or the girl in the print factory observes as faithfully as the farmer of hundreds of acres; and this week, for the first time in a life's experience, Mr. Sampson has kept his shop going through the days of the local fair.

"It is this evenness and faithfulness of work, this display of qualities on which the employer can rely in making up his programme and accepting contracts for the season, that makes Mr. Sampson abundantly satisfied with the experiment he has made—so well pleased, indeed, that as he extends his business he will bring more new apprentices from California or from China, mix them in with those now at work, and so teach them more quickly and more cheaply than the first were taught. His enterprise has cost him $30,000—more than half in money paid out, the rest in loss of time while teaching the new comers a few at a time—but he now produces shoes of unexceptionable quality for two dollars a case less than he ever did before, and confidently counts on soon getting out the best shoes put in the market anywhere for six dollars a case less than indifferent ones formerly cost him. Readers familiar with such matters can estimate for themselves whether at the end of his three years' contract his investment is likely to prove a sagacious one."

BISMARCK'S RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

BY PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D.

[Dr. Schaff is one of the most eminent German scholars in this country.—Ed.]

The astounding events now passing in Europe remind me of my promise to translate for the *N. Y. Observer* extracts from some interesting and characteristic letters of Count Bismarck which I collected last year in Prussia and which give unmistakable evidence that this extraordinary man—the victor of Napoleon and the first statesman of the age—is no stranger to religious experience. His master, King William, is an honest, God-fearing old soldier, and every observer of his public conduct in this French war must have been struck with the tone of unaffected modesty, truthfulness, and pious recognition of the hand of God in the events of history. I am confident that Bismarck fully shares these feelings. I know from a number of facts which I learned from his pastor (the Rev. Mr. Southron, a most earnest evangelical preacher in Berlin,) and several of his intimate friends, that, whatever may have been his former life, he is now a man of decided Protestant religious convictions and irreproachable private character. But let him speak for himself.

[From a letter dated Berlin, Dec. 26, 1865.]

"My Dear A.—Although I am hard pressed for time, I cannot leave unanswered an interpellation which is addressed to me from an honest heart with an appeal to Christ's name. I sincerely regret if I give offense to believing Christians, but I am certain that in my position such offense is unavoidable. In the camp of my necessary political opponents there are, no doubt, many Christians who are far ahead of me on the way of salvation, and yet, on account of what on both sides belongs to earth, I must live in conflict with them. I need only appeal to what you say yourself:—'Nothing of the public life on a high eminence remains hidden.' Where is the man who, in such a position, does not give offense, justly or unjustly? I concede more than this, for your utterance that nothing remains hidden is not true. Would to God that, besides what the world knows of me, I had no other sins on my soul, for which I hope forgveness only by trusting in the blood of Christ (*fur die ich nur im Vertrauen auf Christi Blut Vergebung hoffe*). * * * As a statesman, I am not even sufficiently bold, but rather timid in my feeling, because it is not easy in questions with which I have to wrestle to gain that clearness on which alone trust in God can thrive. He who calls me an unscrupulous politician does me injustice: let him first try his conscience on this battle-field. * * * If I stake my life on this cause, I do it in that confidence in God which I have nursed and strengthened in long and severe conflict, but in honest and humble prayer to God."

In a letter to his wife, written from Frankfort, 1851, Bismarck confesses to a serious change of his view of the world:—

"Day before yesterday I dined with ——— at Wiesbaden, and looked, with a mixture of sadness and wisdom, upon the theatre of former folly. May it please God to fill with His clear and strong wine that vessel in which, twenty years ago, the champagne of youth uselessly evaporated, leaving but empty dregs behind. Where and how may ——— and Miss ——— be now? How many are dead and buried, with whom I then wasted away the time in courting, drinking, gambling (*mit denen ich damals liebelte, becherte, wurfelte*)! How many changes has my view of the world (*Weltauschauung*) undergone within the last fourteen years! How much appears to me little now, what then appeared great: how much is venerable to me what I then laughed at! How many a leaf may yet bud from our inner man and worthlessly fade away till another fourteen years have passed by, if we should live till 1865!

"I cannot conceive how a man who reflects, and yet ignores God, can endure life for contempt and *ennui*. I do not know how I stood it formerly. If I had to live now as I did then, without God, without thee, without children, I could see no reason why I should not lay off this life like an unclean shirt. And yet most of my acquaintances are in this condition, and yet they live. If I ask, in individual cases, what justifies this or that man to continue to live, to labor, to worry himself, to intrigue and to act as a spy, I verily do not know.

"You must not infer from this scribbling that I feel particularly gloomy; on the contrary, I feel as if, on a beautiful September day, I looked upon the leaves as they turn yellow; healthy and cheerful, yet a little sad, a little homesick, longing after the wood, the sea, the wilderness, after thee and the children,—all mixed with sunset and Beethoven."

THE QUESTION OF DESCENT.—At a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, an English bishop closed a sarcastic speech against the Darwinians by turning to Professor Huxley, their leading representative, and blandly asking, in the presence of the large audience: "Is the learned gentleman really willing to have it go forth to the world that he believes himself to be descended from a monkey?" Professor Huxley rose and replied in his quiet manner: —"It seems to me that the learned bishop hardly appreciated our position and duty as men of science. We are not here to inquire what we would prefer, but what is true. The progress of science from the beginning has been a conflict with old prejudices. The origin of man is not a question of likes and dislikes, to be settled by consulting the feelings, but it is a question of evidence, to be settled by strict scientific investigation. But, as the learned bishop is curious to know my state of feelings upon the subject, I have no hesitation in saying that, were it a matter of choice with me (which clearly it is not) whether I should be descended from a respectable monkey, or from a bishop of the English Church who can put his brains to no better use than to ridicule science and misrepresent its cultivators, I would certainly choose the monkey."

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 2 16 1m*

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
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LINEN STORE,
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NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. S 21 mwf

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JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
5 21 tufsm PHILADELPHIA.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, administrator of the estate of Alexander Armstrong, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, October 18, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
10 5wfm5t SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA LARGE
MESS MACKEREL.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
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EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 5

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 1m DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
8 13 6it W. W. LONGSTRETH, }

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
In the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Daniel Tillow et al. vs. Charles A. Benner et al., of July T., 1870, No. 25. In pursuance of an order and decree made by the said Court, in the above cause, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1870, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25th, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:

VERY VALUABLE
FARM,
82 ACRES,
KNOWN AS THE "TILLOW FARM,"
MT. AIRY,
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
GERMANTOWN.

No. 1.—All that tract of land, with the improvements thereon erected, beginning in the middle of Unruh's lane and middle of Michener avenue, in Twenty-second ward; then north 47 deg. 28 min. west, about 1585 feet, more or less, to point in Michener avenue; then south 43 deg. 46 min. west, about 975 feet 9 inches, more or less, crossing Williams avenue to a stone; then south 17 deg. 46 min. west, 126 feet 1 inch to front; then south 48 deg. 42 min. east, 1676 feet 7½ inches, more or less, crossing Mount Pleasant avenue and Sedgwick avenue to stone in middle of Unruh's lane; then 42 deg. 45 min. east 1043 feet, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 39 acres 3 perches, more or less.

No. 2.—All that tract of land adjoining the above, beginning in the middle of Unruh's lane and Michener avenue; then north 42 deg. 45 min., east 1205, crossing Pickering avenue to stone in middle county line; then north 47 deg. 55 min. west, 784 feet 8⅝ inches, more or less, to middle of Sedgwick avenue; then crossing Pickering avenue 1216 feet ½ inch, more or less, to middle of Unruh's lane; then 760 feet 6 inches, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 20 acres 3 roods 21 perches, more or less.

No. 3.—A tract of land adjoining the above, beginning at a point in the middle of Cheltenham avenue or county line road and the middle of Sedgwick avenue; then north 47 deg. 55 min. west, 780 feet ⅞ inch, more or less, to stone; then south 43 deg. 41 min. west, crossing Pickering avenue about 1192 feet 10 inches more or less, to point in middle Michener avenue; then southeastwardly 815 feet, more or less, to middle of Sedgwick avenue; then eastwardly along middle of Sedgwick avenue about 1200 feet 3½ inches, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 22 acres 1 rod 34 perches, more or less.

No. 4.—All that certain lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Montgomery avenue, at the distance of 190 feet 8 inches southeastwardly from Belgrade street, in Eighteenth ward, containing in front 26 feet 8 inches, and in depth 109 feet 4 inches, to 15 foot street.

Full particulars at the office of the Master. Terms —Cash. $100 to be paid on each at the time of sale. By the Court, Jerome Carty, Master, 51 North Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 5 S 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

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Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
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Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$500,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$518,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
$0,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
$00,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	$13,950·00
900,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	$00,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
$0,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
$5,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	$3,625·00
$5,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	$0,000·00
$0,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 270 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$44,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		$23,700·78
Balances due at Agencies:—		
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·30
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·30
Cash in Bank	$168,318·83	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

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FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,783·

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 28

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 ..... 581 139·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS $2,783,581
Losses paid since organization $23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869 ..... $1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869 ..... 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869 ..... $1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,681

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of
MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS
Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.
Special attention is called to this Company's
GRADUATING POLICY,
An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.
THIS COMPANY ISSUES
All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 6 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 16 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFF

THE REALITIES OF WAR.

One of the strangest incidents of a battle is the indifference, for the time being, of the fighting men to the wounded. The army regulations forbid any attention to the latter during the fighting; declaring that the highest duty and most pressing emergency is to win the battle, by which only can the proper treatment of the wounded be secured. This injunction is obeyed quite as often from inclination as from a sense of duty. I think; certainly, the ruling idea of a soldier in a battle is to kill the enemy. There is no spirit within him then but that of slaughter. Put an arrant coward in the line, and compel him to stay there, and instinct—if nothing higher—will tell him to take a musket and retaliate upon the men who are trying to slay him.

No more truthful words were ever spoken of a soldier than those of the Duke of Wellington, who remarked of an officer who was leading a line into action, "He is a brave man." "I should say," said an aid, "from his death like white face, that he is a coward." "He is a brave man," repeated the Duke, with emphasis. "He realizes his danger and firmly accepts it. Such a man will always do his whole duty."

This, I think, is the whole theory of bravery in battle—a stern, heroic endurance of dreadful danger from a conviction of duty. True, there are soldiers of fortune and rattle-brained mad-caps, who claim to love fighting for its own sake, and who go through a battle as they would through a steeple-chase: but this is a kind of frenzy which is not moral courage, and which is only just nearer to bravery than the inspiration of opium or liquor.

"You are afraid," said one officer jeeringly to another at the opening of a battle. "Yes," was the ready answer; "and if you were half as frightened as I, you would have run long ago."

The sights and sounds of a battle are well-nigh indescribable. Noise, tumult, danger, excitement, all blend together to make a scene which can have no parallel on the bither side of the infernal regions. During his first battle, perhaps the novelty of the thing may fill the recruit with genuine enthusiasm, and put fear in the back-ground; but after that he will find the poetry of the battle-field somewhat overdone in "Hohenlinden," and fighting itself rather a prosaic and dangerous butchery. There is nothing less like a pageant, I verily believe, than a battle. The arms are not polished and shiny now, for the dew of last night's bivouac in the grass has tarnished them; brilliant uniforms have disappeared; belts are loosened, or, in the fury of the fight, are thrown aside altogether; shoulder-straps and epaulets are discarded, out of wholesome regard for the enemy's sharp-shooters; and after the fight has progressed an hour you will find those who are still fighting dirty, grimy, and laboring to kill the enemy with about as hard manual labor as a navvy is used to:

"And like smiths at their forges
Labored the red St. George's cannoneers."

An army the day after a fight is like a ship that has passed through a tornado and barely escaped wreck—shattered, crippled, and almost powerless. Next to a defeat, there is nothing so prostrating to an army as a victory. A few score men around a torn and ragged flag will represent a regiment; brigades have dwindled to regiments, and divisions to brigades. Some are killed, many wounded, and many more have straggled or become temporarily mingled with other commands. If every man brought into a battle actually remained under orders until the victory was won, or until he was killed, wounded, or forced from the ground by pressure of numbers, the problem of battles would be much harder of solution than it is. Experience has shown that even the most efficient and best disciplined regiments generally contain a modicum of poor fighters, who may be divided into three classes; first, the skulker, who is certain to leave the field at the first instant he can withdraw himself from the eye of his officer or file-closer; second, the straggler, who will fight till the battle grows hot and the danger thickens, and then make for the rear, thinking he has quite done his part; and third, the benevolent coward, who will not fight if he can help it, but is anxious to save appearances, and so exerts himself to help the wounded off the field, and forgets to return. For the deficit in strength caused by such as these the officer relies upon the fidelity and virtue of the good soldier, who never deserts his colors, and who will endure the pangs of hunger and fatigue that he may be on the line with his regiment when the hour of trial arrives.

THE COURTSHIP OF OLE BULL.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Madison, Wis., the former home of Mrs. Ole Bull, writes as follows:—

"There are a goodly number of stories told of Ole Bull's courtship, but most of them do not bear the stamp of authority, and we will not repeat them, save two that were told us by one of Mrs. Bull's intimate friends. It seems that at one of his concerts, after it was concluded, a little girl stepped up to the stage and sought a kiss from Mr. Bull. Upon his responding, a gentleman spoke up and said:—'There's another young lady here who would like a kiss.' Ole Bull was equally gracious in this instance, and kissed the young lady who is now his wife. Afterward, when Mrs. Bull was visiting an intimate friend of hers, Mrs. B. F. Hopkins, Mr. Bull being then in the city, Mrs. Hopkins said:—"Would you marry Ole Bull if you had the chance?" "Indeed I would, in a minute," she replied. Still later the great violinist was giving concerts in Madison. He found especial pleasure in running up to Thorpe's to accompany Miss Sarah's piano. They became not only musical, but loving, friends. He admired her accomplishments and refinement. He became an intimate and correspondent of the family. No one in Madison suspected anything save a mere matter of musical sympathy and friendship. The pleasant relations culminated in the violinist escorting the mother and daughter to Europe. Of course Mr. Bull did not lose the opportunity of taking them to his beautiful estate in Norway. Here was everything to charm the eye and the ear. It is a magnificent spot, and in its walks and bowers the smooth-tongued but great-hearted musician whispered siren words. He had travelled the world over, but never had he seen one to entrance him like Miss Sarah Thorpe, of Madison, Wisconsin. Mother and father consented to the union, and on a sunny day in June last, when all was smiling with life around that famous mansion, Ole Bull and Miss Thorpe were married. They came back very quietly, and passed through Chicago almost without discovery. They surprised the dead old town of Madison by arriving there at a late hour of night. But Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe knew that they were coming, and had called in a hundred or so of friends to celebrate the event.

"On their arrival it was suggested as a pleasant occurrence that the pastor of the Congregational Church, who was present, should go through with the form of marriage with which Miss Thorpe had always been familiar. Nothing could be more natural, and from this little incident has arisen all the newspaper queries and items about the why and the wherefore of a second ceremony.

"Everybody that has ever seen Ole Bull knows how exceedingly courteous and graceful he is. He does not seem at all like a man 61 years of age. He is as fresh and vigorous as a young man, and handsomer than most. We do not wonder at any young lady's falling in love with him. Now that he proposes to abandon the 'farewell concert' business, he will look handsomer than ever to everybody. At the gathering on last night he was the happiest man to be seen—his face all radiant with joy and generosity, and his dress immaculate. He always was an exquisite man in his raiment. Now he is more superb than ever. This helps his appearance wonderfully. After all there is nothing that assists a gentleman more than tasteful, handsome apparel. Mr. Bull wears neither gold nor gems. He is excessively nice about his linen, wearing the costliest of shirt fronts and neck cloth. He is always glad of an opportunity to play billiards, but does not drink liquors other than fine wines.

"The Madison *Democrat* said that the 'best friend of Sarah Thorpe would not call her handsome.' She certainly is not handsome, but has a face beaming with life, hope, and intelligence. She is a very accomplished lady, and shows it in her looks. On the occasion of the reception she wore a very rich satin, demi-train, the under dress of white silk trimmed with point lace flounces. In jewelry she was as simple as her husband, wearing a simple pearl. Her head dress was of the simplest kind. We are inclined to think that Miss Thorpe has chosen a good husband, the only objection being that he must quit the stage of life while she will yet be young. She is very greatly esteemed in Madison. The breath of scandal has never been heard in connection with her good name."

FORKS.—Forks were first known in Italy towards the end of the fifteenth century. It was a hundred years before they came into use in France, and nearly a hundred more before they had travelled as far northward as Scotland. Their introduction into England was at first ridiculed as a piece of affectation and effeminacy. In one of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, "your fork-carving traveller" is spoken of with great contempt, and Ben Jonson, too, joined in the laugh against them. In repeated instances, the progress of inventions has been thus resisted by the popular clamor, and even opposed by popular violence. The first man who appeared with an umbrella in the streets of London drew down upon himself a pelting shower of mud and stones, which was worse than the rain against which he had spread the new-fangled protection. The old way of making boards was by splitting up the logs with wedges; and, clumsy as the method was, it was no easy matter to persuade the world there was a better. Sawmills were first used in Europe in the fifteenth century. In 1663 a Dutchman built one in England, but the public outcry against it was so vehement that he was soon obliged to decamp; and for the next hundred years no one ventured to repeat the experiment. In 1768 a rash adventurer began to erect another mill, but a conservative mob gathered at once, and tore it down.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES

from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movements of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"

and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

COTTON—50 BALES PER TONAWANDA, 15 Bales via Railroad, for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
10 4 1W No. 102 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 9

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

203 203

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.

FAIRTHORNE & RAND,

Law and Collection Office,

No. 17 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED

Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.

AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT taken for all the States. 9 14 tuthy

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD COUPONS

OF THE

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.

Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 9 21

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

Due October 1,

Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

9 23 to15 W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26 6 PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Afternoon,
October 8, at 4 o'clock, superior Dutch Flower Roots. 10 7 2t

Sale at No. 1914 Wallace street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH Plate Mantel Mirror, Rich English Brussels and Other Carpets, etc.
On Monday Morning,
Oct 10, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture, made to order by Henkels, Allen, and Deginther.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 2027 Vine street.
HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR, Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture; French Plate Mantel Mirrors, Fine Oil Paintings, Tapestry, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets; China, Glassware, Etc.
On Saturday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 2027 Vine street, will be sold, the fine furniture and carpets, comprising rosewood parlor suit, covered with plush, with large table to match; French plate mantel and pier mirror; fine oil paintings; walnut chamber and dining-room furniture; leather-covered chairs; tapestry, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; china, etc.
The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 10 6 2t

Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut street
(Girard Row).
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF OVER 100 FRENCH Plate, Mantel, Pier, and Chamber Glasses; Fine Bouquet, Pier, and Base Tables of New Designs, with Marbles.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, over 100 French plate mantel and pier glasses of the latest patterns, with gold gilt and walnut and gold frames, manufactured by the best workmen. Also a handsome assortment of bouquet, pier, console, and bracket tables of new designs, with various styles of marble slabs. The goods will be arranged for examination on Tuesday and Wednesday, with catalogues. 10 7 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning, [10 4 5t
Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO,
A large, special, and attractive offering of
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
by order of one of the largest importing houses in New York, embracing full lines linen sheetings, pillow linens, damasks, diaper, table cloths, napkins, towels, towelling, etc. 10 7 2t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO,
1100 feet of undressed and French Morocco. 10 5 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [10 7 5t
October 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Sale at No. 1509 Girard avenue.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Mantel Mirror, Splendid Wardrobe, Fine Brussels, Velvet and other Carpets, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1509 Girard avenue, the entire handsome household furniture, etc., 10 6 6t

Sale at the Auction Room, No. 704 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Fine French Plate Pier Mirrors, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Large Assortment of Fine Velvet, Metallion, Brussels, Imperial, Ingrain, and other Carpets, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, etc.
On Monday Morning,
October 10, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street. 10 7 2t

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
In handsome Frames—From Private Collections.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 12, at 11 o'clock. 10 7 4t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 23 tf

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.
AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.
St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.
Cash advanced on Consignments.
Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.
We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo.
G. A. ENO,
No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
8 12fmw2m General Agent.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL
For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.
A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 4m

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.—The brilliant success of the "Star" course of lectures last season, under the management of Mr. T. B. Pugh was, in an eminent degree, gratifying to all parties concerned in them—the public, the lecturers, and the manager. The thousands of citizens of Philadelphia who so heartily enjoyed these refined and intellectual entertainments will be gratified at the elaborate programme perfected for the present season by Mr. Pugh. The list of lecturers and readers which he announces embraces the names of the most eminent of the day, and an inspection of the list will show that special pains have been taken to secure as much variety as could be desired, and with the supplementary and scientific lecturers, in addition to the regular course, our citizens may congratulate themselves on the prospect that the "Star" course of the present season will surpass that of last.

The entire series announced by Mr. Pugh will consist of thirty lectures, which will be divided into two series of ten each, with a scientific series of five and five supplementary lectures. The first series will commence on Monday evening, October 17, when Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver her new lecture on "Joan of Arc." The second series will be given in February; the supplementary series in December, and the scientific course in the spring. The speakers and readers with whom engagements have been effected are as follows:—Hon. Charles Sumner—this will be Mr. Sumner's last season on the platform, Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. S. S. Cox, General John A. Logan, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Wendell Philips, George William Curtis, James E. Murdoch, Petroleum V. Nasby, George Vandenhoff, John Brougham, Professor Henry Morton, John G. Saxe, Josh Billings, Frederick Douglass, Daniel Dougherty, Mark Twain, if he lectures, Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Miss Olive Logan, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Cady Stanton, Mrs. F. W. Lander, and Miss Isabella Glyn. The two last named ladies will give Shakesperian readings: Mrs. Lander of *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and Miss Glyn of the tragedy of *Macbeth*.

For a variety of reasons, among which is the difficulty of obtaining the Academy of Music for a period of weeks, it has been determined to give three lecture a week, and the sale of reserved season tickets for the first series will commence on Monday next at 9 o'clock A. M., at Gould & Fischer's music store, No. 923 Chestnut street, and will continue for two days, after which no more reserved seats for the season will be sold. As the price for a reserved seat for a series of ten lectures is fixed at the very small figure of five dollars, there are few persons who propose to attend the "Star" course who will not prefer to buy a season ticket. Family parties of two or three or more who desire to sit together will find it both pleasant and convenient to purchase season tickets, and those who propose doing so should apply for them as early as possible, as there is every probability that they will be greatly in demand, and hard to obtain for the best parts of the house before the sale closes on Tuesday.

The lecturers and their subjects for the first series are as follows:—On October 17, Miss Anna E. Dickinson, subject—"Joan of Arc." Wednesday, October 19, Mr. George Vandenhoff, subject—Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, Parts I and II, with recitations from the text, introducing "Falstaff." Friday, October 21, Mr. Wendell Phillips, subject—"The Lost Arts." Monday, October 24, Miss Olive Logan, subject—"The Passions." Wednesday, October 26, Mrs. F. W. Lander, reading of *Midsummer Night's Dream*, with accompaniment of the Germania Orchestra and chorus of female voices. Friday, October 28, Mr. Josh Billings, subject—"Milk." Monday, October 31, Hon. Charles Sumner, subject not yet announced. Wednesday, November 2, Petroleum V. Nasby, subject—"In Search of the Man of Sin." Thursday evening, November 3, Miss Isabella Glyn, the tragedy of *Macbeth*. Friday evening, November 4, Mr. George William Curtis, subject—"Charles Dickens."

Previous to each lecture Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra, augmented, will perform a variety of attractive music.

NED LYONS.

His Arrest in New York State.

Detective Franklin returned to the city this morning from Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, where he lodged a detainer against Ned Lyons, alias Landman, the Navy Yard burglar. The officer gives some interesting facts concerning the capture of this noted character. As stated in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday Lyons was taken into custody upon the charge of attempting to break into Smith's Bank, at Perry, Wyoming county, on September 9. Detective Franklin states that two well-known burglars of this city, Jim Hope and —— Hughes, were arrested at the same time. This robbery was evidently planned prior to the Navy Yard attempt, for on the escape of Lyons on straw bail, he at once joined his Philadelphia companions and started for New York. His escape took place in the latter part of August, and the attempted robbery in Perry occurred only a short time after his departure from our city. It seems that the burglars effected an entrance into the above-mentioned bank and were about operating on one of the safes when they were alarmed by the presence of several of the members of the Vigilance Committee formed in that place.

They left the institution in quick order, and ran in different directions, pursued by the citizens of the town. The railroad depots were guarded, and every precaution was taken to prevent their flight from the place. Lyons was the first one captured. He was approached by one of the Vigilance Committee and ordered to surrender, but he refused and showed fight. The former drew his revolver, and Lyons did likewise. Three shots were exchanged, but none took effect. Several citizens coming to the assistance of the committeeman, the burglar surrendered, and was conveyed to Warren jail. His "pals" were subsequently arrested. Mr. Franklin states that the evidence against the prisoners is overwhelming, and it is doubtful whether they will escape with less than five years' imprisonment each.

The footprints of a horse were discovered in the immediate vicinity of the bank, and these were traced some miles distant, where the animal, with wagon attached, was found. In the vehicle the committee recovered a number of burglar's tools. The horse was lame in one foot, and an effort was then made to find out from whom it had been hired. Six miles distant from the place of concealment a livery stable keeper was found, who identified the animal as his property, and also recognized Lyons and his two companions as the individuals who had hired the team of him.

In the possession of Lyons was recovered a memorandum, which led to the search of a room in a hotel in Rochester city. Here the officers discovered a carpet-bag containing a full and complete set of burglar's implements.

District Attorney Forman, of Warsaw, purposes trying the prisoners first on the charge of attempted robbery. In case of a failure to convict, Lyons will then be arraigned upon the charge of assault with intent to kill. If this should fail, the requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, now lodged as a detainer, will be produced, and on this he will be brought to this city.

THE POLICE WARRANTS.—City Controller Hancock this morning signed all the police warrants, with the exception of forty odd which he still holds under consideration. On Wednesday he sent a communication to Mayor Fox, in which he stated that he had numerous complaints against certain of the policemen who had been employed as canvassers by the Democracy in the time they should have devoted to the city, and yet these men were credited with full pay on the rolls. Among these were Dougherty and McCullough, of the Fourth district, who were proven before U. S. Commissioner Biddle to have been engaged in vouching for registration frauds. Two others of the Sixteenth district have, it is alleged, been engaged in the naturalization business for two weeks, during which time they had not been on police duty. The names of the policemen were furnished the Mayor, who, in a letter sent yesterday, informed the Controller that he had the same vouchers in the above cases as he had in the cases to which no objection had been made. The Controller will not sign these warrants until the Mayor has instituted a full investigation and furnishes the testimony which will satisfy Mr. Hancock that these men are entitled to full pay.

THE THIRTEENTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.—The following letter explains itself:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1870.—Editor EVENING TELEGRAPH:—I noticed in the jottings of yesterday's TELEGRAPH that a movement was on foot to request me to withdraw in favor of Michael Mullen. Permit me to say that, feeling confident in the united support of my party and friends, I will not withdraw under any consideration. By inserting the above you will greatly oblige, yours respectfully,

JOHN DUMBELL,
Republican candidate Thirteenth district.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—A man named John Moon was arrested last night for drunkenness and was taken to the Seventeenth District Station House and locked up. During the night John attempted to make his escape. He tore out the sink and crawled in under the floor, where he became so wedged in between some pipe and the joist that it was next to an impossibility for him to extricate himself. In this condition he was discovered by the turnkey, who hauled him out. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall and was committed to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

PROVED FATAL.—Deborah Smith, aged twenty years, residing at No. 1244 North Tenth street, who was badly burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, died last night from the effects of the injuries received. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest in the case.

ALDERMANIC FINES.—The following returns of fines of the committing magistrates for the month of September have been entered on the books at the City Controller's office:—L. Godbou, $36; William S. Yeland, $29; T. Ballas, $28; C. M. Carpenter, $48; William Neill, $16; J. P. Thompson, $188 99; C. E. Prescott, $44.

A PLEASANT REUNION.—Daniel J. March, D.D., pastor of the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, returned to this city yesterday. For nearly a year this divine has been a sojourner in Europe, along the Nile, and in the Holy Land. He sought relief from protracted pulpit and pastoral labors in travel, and came home restored in physical vigor and enriched with experience among the historical centres of the Old World. To him his congregation last evening gave affectionate greeting. The lecture-room of the church was decorated with evergreens and magnolia blossoms. The entire membership of the church were present, and after the reception sat down to an excellent supper.

Dr. March was then officially welcomed. George W. Mears, in the name of the congregation, expressed their gratification at the reunion of pastor and people, alluding to the deep interest felt by the charge in their absent head, and the many ways in which the absence had been felt by the people. Dr. March replied. He spoke of the many lands he had visited, and the value that his pulpit ministrations must receive in the future from his experiences in the scenes of Biblical history. Of these he promised to more thoroughly speak on another occasion. During his tarryings in Palestine he procured stereoscopic views of the most noted places in Judea. These he will illustrate in lectures to the Sabbath-schools. Other addresses were made by President Cattell, of Lafayette College, Mr. Kennedy, and Rev. Dr. Mears.

Mr. George W. Mears stated, during the evening, that Dr. March left in Paris his trunk containing manuscript notes of his visit in the East. This was prior to the war. Before he could re-enter Paris the Prussian forces had invested France. The Doctor, however, successfully passed the cordon of armies, secured his notes of travel, and made a safe exit from Continental Europe. The congregation separated singing "Blest be the tie that binds."

ARREST OF NEGROES.—About 7 o'clock this morning, the police of the Fourth district, under charge of Lieutenant Kilnacky, made the arrest of eight negroes as they landed at Arch street from the steamer Henry L. Gaw. The arrest was made in consequence of a despatch which was received from the Chief of Police of Baltimore, stating that a party of colored men had left there, for the purpose of illegal voting in Philadelphia. It is alleged that on their persons were found tax receipts signed by —— Tatham, and in addition slips of certain candidates in this city. Counsel were engaged to represent these men, but they were refused admission to their cells. The names of the three person are Wm. Hall, Thomas Bowen, Frank Washington, James Smiddie, Samuel Fisher, Charles Smallwood, Jeremiah Highland, and Frank Williams.

ANOTHER CHARGE.—Anthony Hale, who was yesterday convicted in the Quarter Sessions of the larceny of a horse, was taken out of court on a warrant issued by Alderman Dougherty, charging him with a similar offense—the theft of a horse from Mr. Caleb Patterson of Birdsboro, Berks county. The animal was recovered at Front street and Girard avenue, and was traced to the possession of the defendant. Hale was committed to answer in default of $1000. It is said there are several other charges pending against the accused.

VIOLATING THE ELECTION LAWS.—James Cox, William Taylor, Jacob Wagner, and Henry Ayres have been held in $1000 bail by Alderman Vallee, to answer the charge of conspiring to register a man illegally. Cox and Taylor are said to be employed in the Gas Office, and are canvassers of the Eighth division of the Twenty-fifth ward.

A BAD HUSBAND.—Thos. Toom, a resident of Germantown, has been held in $1000 bail by Alderman Waterhouse to answer the charge of assault and battery on his wife and son. Toom is said to be a worthless character, and refuses to support his family.

HELD FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—Johnson Kelly had a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon, on a charge of being concerned in the assault on and robbery of George W. Baily on Monday night last, on Locust street, in front of Musical Fund Hall. He was held for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

BAD BOY.—A lad named Charles Smith was arrested yesterday for pilfering along the wharves on the Delaware front. The youthful prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Quirk, and was committed for trial.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS.—INDORSED Proposals for furnishing Randall's Elocution and Lawrence's Speaker to the Board of Public Education will be received at the office, southeast corner of Sixth and Adelphi, addressed to the undersigned, until THURSDAY, October 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Said proposals must state the price and quality, and be accompanied by a sample of said books.
By order of the Committee on Supplies.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 7 fmth 3t Secretary.

HATS AND CAPS.
AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.
Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER will not burn or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is beautifully transparent.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER restores the natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is altogether unlike any other.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is prepared only by J. E. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.
NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

FURNITURE.
FURNITURE.
LUTZ & KLEIN,
(SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),
No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Also, lately received a large invoice of
FRENCH FURNITURE,
Manufactured by the best houses in Paris, which we offer to sell at Paris panic prices. 10 7 2m

BUY YOUR FURNITURE OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. 10 5 wfm3mrp

A COLORED GIRL WISHES A SITUATION to assist with a Dressmaker. Apply No. 621 LOMBARD Street. 11*

GERMANTOWN—TO LET, A FURNISHED House on CHURCH Lane, above Rose street. Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON, No. 317 WALNUT Street. 10 7 6t*

SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT
No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
STORE SHADES. REPAIRING, ETC.
9 16 fmw3mrp B. WILLIAMS & CO.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Postal Orders

Our Foreign Mail Service.

Affairs at Hayti.

The Question of U. S. Annexation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Postal Order—Our Foreign Mails.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Announcement is made by Joseph H. Blackfan, Superintendent of the foreign mails, by order of the Postmaster-General, that a postal convention has been concluded between the United States and the Colonial Government of New Zealand, establishing an exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the direct line of colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and New Zealand, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation as shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective post office departments of the two countries.

This convention will be carried into operation on the 1st of December, 1870, and establishes an international letter postage of 12 cents (6 pence) per each single rate of half an ounce or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which is compulsory, and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever in the other. Letters posted unpaid or prepaid on any amount less than on full single rate of postage cannot be forwarded. But insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery.

Each country is to collect its own postage only on printed matter of all kinds, whether sent or received at the following rates, viz.:—The United States postage on newspapers is fixed at two cents each; on all other articles of printed matter four cents per each weight of four ounces, or fraction thereof, whether sent or received. The New Zealand postage on newspapers and other articles of printed matter sent to or received from the United States is the same as charged for domestic postage by the laws and regulations of that colony.

Provision is made for the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by the United States mail packets, of the correspondence, *in closed mails*, which the New Zealand Post Office may desire to transmit, via the United States, to British Columbia, the British North American Provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America; and it is also provided that prepaid letters from foreign countries received in and forwarded from the United States to New Zealand shall be delivered in said colony, free of all charges whatsoever, and that letters received in New Zealand from the United States, addressed to New South Wales or Australia, will be forwarded to their destination subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in New Zealand, and addressed to those colonies. New York, Boston, and San Francisco are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States for all mails forwarded to or received from New Zealand under the provisions of this convention.

The mail packets of the Colonial Line, plying between San Francisco and New Zealand, make their departures regularly from San Francisco on the 10th of each month. In addition to this connection, it may be remarked that the establishment of a direct line of steamers between San Francisco and New Zealand brings Great Britain nearer to Australia and her other colonies of Oceanica than by way of the Suez Canal, and therefore the British Post Office avails itself of these advantages to forward its closed mails from and to those colonies by way of the United States.

The Irish Republic.

Major Jas. Hagerty, Michael Scanlon, editor of the *Irish Republic*, and John Kearney, arrived here to-day as a committee from the Irish Republican Club, of New York, to ascertain the effect of the petition they sent to the President a week ago asking for the pardon of General O'Neil and his Fenian associates now in prison. They ascertained that the President will this week issue an order in compliance with their petition and the request of numerous others, including many who also disapproved of the late Fenian raid.

Haytien Affairs.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Mr. Bassett, our Minister to Hayti, was at the White House to-day, and, in company with Secretary Fish, had a long consultation with the President relative to Haytien affairs. It is understood that Mr. Bassett is the bearer of important letters from the President of Hayti to President Grant. There is a rumor that Hayti seeks annexation to the United States.

FINAL DISCOURSES.—REV. DR. STRYKER, having accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church of Rome, New York, will preach his last discourses as pastor in the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, tomorrow. At 10½ A. M., "GOD REQUIRETH THAT WHICH IS PAST;" at 8½ P. M., "THE LAST REMOVAL."

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

All Quiet at Paris.

Mysterious Prussian Strategy.

The Thoury Engagement

Advices from Strasburg.

Total Losses in the Siege.

FROM EUROPE.

Relief of Soldiers' Families.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Masonic fraternity of England have contributed £70,000 sterling for the relief of the families of German soldiers.

Cassaignac and Napoleon.

ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—Granier de Cassaignac has gone to visit the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe. The remains of Paul de Cassaignac have been interred at Cassel.

Prussian Cavalry Raids.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 6, Evening, via Berlin and London, Oct. 4.—Prussian cavalry are scouring the country towards Loire. They drove fifteen hundred Mobiles out of Montfort-la-Maury.

Nothing important transpired before Paris yesterday or to-day.

An Aerial Combat.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The *Nouvelles du Jour*, a Belgian paper, has an ingenious but doubtless an imaginary account of an aerial combat between Felix Tournachon Nadar, the celebrated French aeronaut, and a Prussian aeronaut. The former came off victoriously.

A Great Gun

for Fort d'Ivry, on the south of Paris, is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is eight kilometers, and it requires thirty-five kilogrammes of powder for each discharge.

General Bruchitsll

has been appointed Military Governor at Versailles.

The Bavarians about Bitsche.

which place they are besieging, occupying wooden huts instead of tents.

Affairs at Strasburg.

STRASBURG, Oct. 6, via Berlin and London.—General Olleck, Governor of Coblentz, has been transferred to this city. General Vanworden, Prussian commander, reports that the besiegers lost from the 21st of September to the capitulation of the place, 30 killed and 195 wounded. During the entire siege the Germans lost 906 killed and wounded, including 113 officers. The besieging force is now moving toward Paris.

An Underground Railroad.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Both the Cologne *Gazette* and *Independance Belge* assert that there is complete underground communication to Paris and Tours.

Winter and the Siege.

Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of winter, and are disposed to press the siege of Paris.

General Bourbaki has re-entered Metz.

Movements of Troops.

Epernon has been completely evacuted by the Prussians. There are still about 3000 at Rambouillet.

The Thoury Affair.

The French say the enemy's cavalry at Thoury numbered 1500 and not 500, as at first reported.

Prussian Strategy.

A despatch from Bounevalin, department of Eure et Loire, dated Thursday evening, October 6, says the enemy are evacuating the country beyond Tours, and are apparently falling back on Etampes.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The demand for money on call loans was quite active to-day, and borrowers were running about until quite close upon 3 o'clock. The demand was readily met at 6 per cent., however, and the Government dealers were, as a general thing, accommodated at five per cent. There was no fresh business at four per cent., though some small balances were suffered to lie over at that rate. It is said that a few of the stock houses were compelled to pay seven per cent. on inferior collaterals, but if so these cases were entirely exceptional and the transactions hardly quotable. There was no change in discounts, which ranged from 7@8 to 8½ per cent. for actual sales of strictly prime double name acceptances.

"The foreign exchange market was very dull. The leading bankers asked 109½ for sixty days sterling, and 110 for sight, but sales on the street from second hand were rully a quarter per cent. below these figures. Commercial bills were in better supply and quoted 108¾@108¾. Cable transfers were made at 110.

"The cable brought the news to-day of a further sharp advance in our Five-twenties in London, the 62s opening at 91½ and subsequently advancing to 91¾, which is within a quarter per cent. of the highest quotation ever made on the other side of the Atlantic. The rise abroad is due to the more widespread intelligence of the Treasury operations, as exhibited in the reduction of the national debt, the intention of the Government to redeem in gold the loan falling due January 1, 1871, and the intended purchase of at least eight millions of bonds the current month. Taken with these facts is the present plethoric condition of the Treasury, which now owns about $87,000,000 in gold and nearly $30,000,000 in currency. The effect of the advance in five-twenties in London was to weaken gold to 112⅛, from which point the market eventually reached to 113⅜ on the defeat of the Prussians in the latest engagement near Paris. The feeling is growing in the Gold Room that the Prussian arms will for the future find the struggle with France no easy one, and hence there is some disposition to discount the probable influence on the German financial markets of a less victorious, if not a disastrous, future for the Prussian armies in prosecuting the war. While the English money market remains so easy, however, it is certain to exhibit the first effects of any depreciation in American securities in Germany and receive the first instalments of bonds which, in the process of realization, may be sent from Berlin and Frankfort—assuming, meantime, that in such a reversal of the Prussian career our bonds in the German money markets will undergo depreciation. The first few weeks of the war in Europe distributed our bonds into strong hands, and it is extremely doubtful whether, in case of a chance to defeat in the future of Prussian military operations, there would be more than a slight temporary decline. It is true, of course, that the abandonment of the blockade of the German ports by the French navy would permit Frankfort to realize upon our bonds by exporting them to London and New York; but the main argument is still against the probability of such a movement. The different matters thus presented for the digestion of the Gold Room caused a dull and strong market at the close, the temptation to sell for a decline in response to the advance in five-twenties being checked by the really more important aspect of the war situation as regards the ability of France not only to maintain the defensive, but possibly to assume the offensive, the testimony being concurrent that Paris now contains 600,000 men, who are steadily improving in drill and discipline, and who may at no distant day change the siege of Paris to a pursuit of the Prussians. It was the contemplation of such contingencies that caused the upward movement in the Gold Room this afternoon, not that such a cause is at all logical; for the greater the embarrassment of Europe the greater will be our gain; but Wall street has fallen into the other way of thinking, and is disposed to accept the Prussian reverses as the signal for higher gold. The short interest in the market is still large, as shown by the continued high rates for the use of cash gold in making deliveries from day to day."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 5-20s, '65, Jan & July	110¾	50 sh Reading R.	49-81
		50 do	49-94
$200 City 6s, New	101¾	100 do int.	49-81
$1000 Phila & Erie	88½	200 do 85	49-81
$4000 do	88½	100 do	49¾
$500 Leh 6s, '84..'85	83	100 do 85 wn&i	49¾
23 sh C & A R.	115½	1000 do 10	49¾
100 sh Leh Nav	33¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$1100 City 6s, prior to '62	103½	100 sh Leh V R.	56¾
		100 sh Read R.	49¾
$2000 N Pa 7s	94	100 do	49¾
$1000 N Penna 6s	95¾	15 sh Penna	61¾
$2000 Wilm & R R 7s '81, 21		10 do	61¾
		52 do	61¾
$500 W Jer 6s	90¾	100 sh Leh Nav	33¼
19 sh Leh V R	56¾	100 do 30	33¼

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

M. Thiers and German Unity.

Bavaria and the Confederacy.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

St. Louis Skating Rink Burned.

The Late Indian Troubles.

Massachusetts and Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

M. Thiers and German Unity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—M. Thiers, while here negotiating with the Russian Government, explained to the Italian Ambassador to this country that his only motive for opposing Italian unity was the fear that it would encourage German unity.

Bavaria and the Confederacy.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The only objection the Bavarian Government has to the German Confederacy is her reluctance to place her army under the federal charge during times of peace.

English Neutrality.

The *Times* this morning has an eloquent editorial article on the rectitude of England's neutrality.

French Prisoners in Germany.

ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—The entrenched camp having been evacuated by the militia has been occupied by French prisoners, who were lately quartered at Beverloo.

Prince Bonaparte.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Prince Pierre Bonaparte has arrived in this city.

The Prussian Raids.

The Paris *Moniteur* exhorts the army to oppose increased vigilance and more rigorous resistance to Prussian raids.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—General Woods, at Fort Wallace, Kansas, has been ordered to Middle Park, Colorado, the scene of the late Indian troubles, to ascertain the facts and see whether troops are necessary for the protection of that region. A large force of mounted Indians appeared near Bijou Trade Station, forty-five miles east of Denver, a day or two ago, but they showed no signs of hostilities.

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis Skating Rink Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—The Jackson Place Skating Rink, a fine brick building at the corner of Tenth and North Market streets, was burned last night. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $20,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Massachusetts and Congress.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—On the 8th of July, 1870, Congress passed a law making payment to the State of Massachusetts for interests paid by her on money expended by the said State on account of the war with Great Britain in 1812, and making an appropriation therefor of some $678,362.

In 1820, the State of Massachusetts, when Maine became a separate State, ransferred one-third of this claim. Both States have transferred their claims to the European and North American Railroad Company of Maine to aid in the construction of said railway.

In accordance with the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay the said claim for uses above-mentioned, and is directed to issue certificates of a denomination not less than one thousand dollars, to run five years, at an annual interest of four per cent.

These bonds will be ready and be issued to the Treasurer of Maine in trust for the company on the 1st of November. The bonds were printed in the note printing bureau of the Treasury.

Custom House Appointments.

A number of nominations of parties for the position of storekeepers and inspectors in the New York Custom House have been confirmed by Secretary Boutwell.

CARRIAGES, ETC.
1870. FALL. 1870.
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER.
Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
Manufactory and Repository,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
9 8 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES
At Reduced Rates.
Persons furnishing houses or stores will find it to their interest to deal with the Manufacturers direct. Our assortment of all kinds of Gas Fixtures cannot be equalled in the city, and we invite all those in want to call on
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA
MANUFACTURERS,
Showrooms, No. 718 CHESNUT St.
9 22 thstu10rp PHILADELPHIA.

SWISS CARVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have just received a large importation of
SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,
And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. (10 1 stuth
EARLES GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124
We have opened this day a large invoice direct from Paris.
French Gilt Jewelry,
French Gilt Jewelry,
French Gilt Jewelry.
The finest assortment ever imported into this market.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
WE HAVE ALSO OPENED A CASE OF
OPERA GLASSES.
OPERA GLASSES. ALUMINIUM. OPERA GLASSES.
PEARL.
IVORY.
LEATHER.
OPERA GLASSES.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
10 7 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.
CASHMERE GROS GRAINS.
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,
All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of
COLORED SILKS,
Embracing all the new shades.
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
Best Goods Imported,
28-INCH VELVETS.
32-INCH VELVETS.
36-INCH VELVETS.
9 5 mwf3m4p] 40-INCH VELVETS.
These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.
SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 23 2m

PIANOS.
PIANOS
OF
CHICKERING & SONS.
The late reduction of prices, and the highly successful adoption of the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, now place these celebrated Pianos, which heretofore have been of the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers.
In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of 7⅓ Octave, three-stringed GRAND & SQUARE PIANOS, and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnificent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.
In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made in the New Price List.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
9 9 fmw1m4p] WM. H. DUTTON.
N. B.—THE BEST NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH St.
COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.
Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.
Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.
Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co.
No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.